4000 Essential English Words

1

Paul Nation

Compass ELT VOCABULARY

4000 Essential English Words 1

Paul Nation

Acquisitions Editor: Fidel Cruz
Project Coordinator: Annie Cho
Design: Design Plus

email: info@compasspub.com
http://www.compasspub.com

ISBN: 978-1-59966-402-0

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
12 11 10 09

Photo Credits

4000 Essential English Words 1

4000 Essential English Words 1

Paul Nation

Acquisitions Editor: Fidel Cruz
Project Coordinator: Annie Cho
Design: Design Plus

email: info@compasspub.com
http://www.compasspub.com

ISBN: 978-1-59966-402-6

10
12

Photo Credits

All images © Shutterstock, Inc.

Compass Publishing

4000 Essential English Words

1

Paul Nation

Table of Contents

Introduction

About the Vocabulary

The 600 words in each book of this series along with the additional target words presented in the appendices included in the first three books of the series are the most useful words in English. They were found by analysis of a collection of English course books from various levels in the primary, secondary and tertiary school systems. The words included in this series were chosen because they occurred many times in different levels of these materials. Because of the way that they were chosen, these words have the following characteristics:

1 They are useful in both spoken and written English. No matter what English course you are studying, the words in these books will be of value to you.

2 Each word in these books is a high-frequency word. This means that the effort in learning the words is well repaid by the number of times learners have a chance to encounter or use them.

3 These books as a whole cover a large proportion of the words in any spoken or written text. They cover at least 80% of the words in newspapers and academic texts, and at least 90% of the words in novels. They also cover at least 90% of the words in conversation.

About the Books

The activities in these books are specially designed to make use of important learning conditions. Firstly, the words are introduced using sentence definitions and an example sentence. The activities that follow in the units encourage learners to recall the meanings and forms of the words. Some activities also make the learners think about the meaning of the words in the context of a sentence—a sentence different from the sentences that occurred in the introduction of the words. Moreover, each unit ends with a story containing the target words. While reading the story, the learners have to recall the meanings of the words and suit them to the context of the story. Such activities help learners develop a better understanding of a common meaning for a given word which fits the different uses.

Illustrations for each target word are provided to help learners visualize the word as it is being used in the example sentence. These word/image associations aim to help students grasp the meaning of the word as well as recall the word later.

It should be noted that words have more than one grammatical category. However, this series focuses on the word's most common form. This is mentioned to remind learners that just because a word is labeled and utilized as a noun in this series does not mean that it can never be used in another form such as an adjective. This series has simply focused on the word in the form that it is most likely to be expressed.

Supporting Learning with Outside Activities

A well-balanced language course provides four major opportunities for learning: learning through input, learning through output, deliberate learning, and fluency development. The highly structured activities in these books support all four types of learning opportunities. In addition, learning can further be supported through the following activities:

1 Have students create vocabulary cards with one word from the unit on one side of the card and the translation of the word in the student's first language on the other side. Students should use the cards for study in free moments during the day. Over several weeks, students will find that quick repeated studying for brief periods of time is more effective than studying for hours at one sitting.

2 Assign graded readers at students' appropriate levels. Reading such books provides both enjoyment as well as meaning-focused input which will help the words stick in students' memory.

3 Practice reading fluency to promote faster recall of word meaning for both sight recognition and usage. Compass Publishing's *Reading for Speed and Fluency* is a good resource for reading fluency material.

4 Include listening, speaking, and writing activities in classes. Reinforcement of the high-frequency vocabulary presented in this series is important across all the four language skills.

Author **Paul Nation**

Paul Nation is professor of Applied Linguistics in the School of Linguistics and Applied Language Studies at Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand. He has taught in Indonesia, Thailand, the United States, Finland, and Japan. His specialist interests are language teaching methodology and vocabulary learning.



UNIT 1

Word List



afraid [əfréid] *adj.*

When someone is **afraid**, they feel fear.

→ *The woman was **afraid** of what she saw.*



agree [əgrí:] *v.*

To **agree** is to say “yes” or to think the same way.

→ *A: The food is very good in that restaurant. B: I **agree** with you.*



angry [ǽŋgri] *adj.*

When someone is **angry**, they may want to speak loudly or fight.

→ *She didn’t do her homework, so her father is **angry**.*



arrive [əráiv] *v.*

To **arrive** is to get to or reach some place.

→ *The bus always **arrives** at the corner of my street at 4:00.*



attack [ətǽk] *v.*

To **attack** is to try to fight or to hurt.

→ *The man with the sword **attacked** the other man first.*



bottom [bɑ́təm] *n.*

The **bottom** is the lowest part.

→ *The **bottom** of my shoe has a hole in it.*



clever [klévər] *adj.*

When someone is **clever**, they can solve a hard puzzle or problem.

→ *The **clever** boy thought of a good idea.*



cruel [krú:əl] *adj.*

When someone is **cruel**, they do bad things to hurt others.

→ *The **cruel** man yelled at his sister.*



finally [fáinəli] *adv.*

If something happens **finally**, it happens after a long time or at the end.

→ *He **finally** crossed the finish line after five hours of running.*



hide [haid] *v.*

To **hide** is to try not to let others see you.

→ *The other children will **hide** while you count to 100.*



hunt [hʌnt] *v.*

To **hunt** is to look for or search for an animal to kill.

→ *Long ago, people **hunted** with bows and arrows.*



lot [lɑt] *n.*

A **lot** means a large number or amount of people, animals, things, etc.

→ *There are a **lot** of apples in the basket.*



middle [mídl] *n.*

The **middle** of something is the center or halfway point.

→ *The Canadian flag has a maple leaf in the **middle** of it.*



moment [móumənt] *n.*

A **moment** is a second or a very short time.

→ *I was only a few **moments** late for the meeting.*



pleased [pli:zd] *adj.*

When someone is **pleased,** they are happy.

→ *She was **pleased** with the phone call she received.*



promise [prámis] *v.*

To **promise** is to say you will do something for sure.

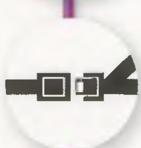
→ *He **promised** to return my key by tomorrow.*



reply [riplái] *v.*

To **reply** is to give an answer or say back to someone.

→ *She asked him what time his meeting was. He **replied,** "at three."*



safe [seif] *adj.*

When a person is **safe,** they are not in danger.

→ *Put on your seat belt in the car to be **safe**.*



trick [trik] *n.*

A **trick** is something you do to fool another person.

→ *His card **trick** really surprised us.*



well [wel] *adv.*

You use **well** to say that something was done in a good way.

→ *The couple can dance quite **well**.*

Exercise 1

Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. bad or hurting others
   a. afraid b. clever c. cruel d. hunt
2. at last or at the end
   a. angry b. clever c. finally d. reply
3. to try to fight or hurt
   a. attack b. middle c. pleased d. trick
4. to not let others see
   a. agree b. hide c. safe d. well
5. the lowest part
   a. bottom b. lot c. moment d. promise

Part B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. angry
   a. happy b. low c. mad d. scared
2. moment
   a. a hole with water in it b. a short time
   c. at the center d. at the end
3. promise
   a. to say "good job" b. to say "I will"
   c. to say "the end" d. to say "maybe"
4. reply
   a. to answer b. to get to a place
   c. to look for in order to kill d. to try to fight or hurt
5. safe
   a. fool b. having much or many
   c. not seen d. not worried about being hurt

Exercise 2

Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. A **clever** person can solve a puzzle easily.
   ___ b. When a plane **arrives**, it leaves the ground and goes into the sky.

2. ___ a. At noon, the sun is near the **bottom** of the sky.
   ___ b. If I break my brother's bike, he will be **angry**.

3. ___ a. It is easy to **hide** in a dark place.
   ___ b. Many kinds of fish are **afraid** of water.

4. ___ a. At night, your parents may say, "**Hide** your eyes and go to sleep."
   ___ b. Heavy things will go down to the **bottom** of the ocean.

5. ___ a. It is **cruel** to keep a dog in a small cage all day.
   ___ b. Your mother will be **angry** when you get good grades in school.

6. ___ a. Animals cannot **hunt** because they do not have hands.
   ___ b. It is a good idea to **arrive** early for class.

7. ___ a. People sometimes **attack** pictures to email messages.
   ___ b. Some people are **afraid** of spiders.

8. ___ a. A **moment** is like a second or two.
   ___ b. New shoes are usually not very comfortable or **clever**.

9. ___ a. Small animals do not usually **attack** big animals.
   ___ b. There are twelve **moments** in a year.

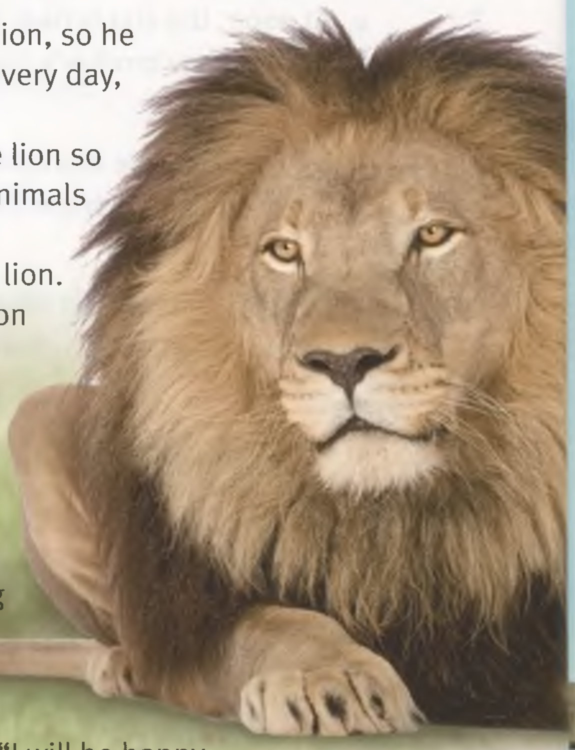
10. ___ a. A **cruel** person will try to help others at all times.
    ___ b. You can use a gun to **hunt** in the forest.

The Lion and the Rabbit

A **cruel** lion lived in the forest. Every day, he killed and ate a **lot** of animals. The other animals were **afraid** the lion would kill them all.

The animals told the lion, "Let's make a deal. If you **promise** to eat only one animal each day, then one of us will come to you every day. Then you don't have to **hunt** and kill us."

The plan sounded **well** thought-out to the lion, so he **agreed**, but he also said, "If you don't come every day, I promise to kill all of you the next day!"



Each day after that, one animal went to the lion so that the lion could eat it. Then, all the other animals were **safe**.

Finally, it was the rabbit's turn to go to the lion. The rabbit went very slowly that day, so the lion was **angry** when the rabbit finally **arrived**.

The lion angrily asked the rabbit, "Why are you late?"

"I was **hiding** from another lion in the forest. That lion said he was the king, so I was afraid."

The lion told the rabbit, "I am the only king here! Take me to that other lion, and I will kill him."



The rabbit **replied**, "I will be happy to show you where he lives."

The rabbit led the lion to an old well in the **middle** of the forest. The well was very deep with water at the **bottom**. The rabbit told the lion, "Look in there. The lion lives at the bottom."

When the lion looked in the well, he could see his own face in the water. He thought that was the other lion. Without waiting another **moment**, the lion jumped into the well to **attack** the other lion. He never came out.

All of the other animals in the forest were very **pleased** with the rabbit's **clever trick**.

Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. How a clever rabbit tricked a cruel lion
   b. How rabbits learned to hide from lions
   c. How a rabbit pleased an angry lion
   d. How to be safe when you hunt in the forest

2. What did all the animals say to the lion?
   a. They said they wanted him to be their king.
   b. They said that the rabbit would be there in a moment.
   c. They said that they would allow him to eat one of them a day.
   d. They said that they would hide at the bottom of the well.

3. Why did the rabbit take the lion to the well in the middle of the forest?
   a. So a lot of animals could see the rabbit walking with the lion
   b. So the lion could attack the "other" lion
   c. So the lion could drink water
   d. So the other animals would be afraid of the rabbit

4. Which of the following is true at the end of the story?
   a. The lion attacked another lion, and they both got hurt.
   b. The lion cannot reply to the rabbit, so the rabbit wins.
   c. The lion finally dies.
   d. The lion is pleased by the rabbit's words, so it does not eat the rabbit.

5. What did the lion see when it looked in the well?

____

____

UNIT 2

Word List



adventure [ədvéntʃər] *n.*

An **adventure** is a fun or exciting thing that you do.

→ *Riding in the rough water was an* ***adventure****.*



approach [əpróutʃ] *v.*

To **approach** something means to move close to it.

→ *The boy* ***approached*** *his school.*



carefully [kɛ́ərfəli] *adv.*

Carefully means with great attention, especially to detail or safety.

→ *The baby* ***carefully*** *climbed down the stairs.*



chemical [kémikəl] *n.*

A **chemical** is something that scientists use in chemistry.

→ *The scientist mixed the* ***chemicals****.*



create [kriéit] *v.*

To **create** means to make something new.

→ *She* ***created*** *an igloo from blocks of snow.*



evil [iːvəl] *adj.*

Evil describes something or someone bad or cruel, not good.

→ *The* ***evil*** *figure scared us all.*



experiment [ikspérəmənt] *n.*

An **experiment** is a test that you do to see what will happen.

→ *The student did an* ***experiment*** *in science class.*



kill [kil] *v.*

To **kill** someone or something is to make them die.

→ *I* ***killed*** *the fly with a fly swatter.*



laboratory [lǽbərətɔ̀ːri] *n.*

A **laboratory** is a room where a scientist works.

→ *My mother works in a* ***laboratory****.*



laugh [læf] *n.*

Laugh is the sound made when someone is happy or a funny thing occurs

→ *The sound of their* ***laugh*** *filled the room.*



loud [laud] *adj.*

If a sound is **loud**, it is strong and very easy to hear.

→ *The man's voice was so **loud** that we all could hear him.*



nervous [nə́:rvəs] *adj.*

When a person is **nervous**, they think something bad will happen.

→ *The boy became **nervous** when he heard the news.*



noise [nɔiz] *n.*

A **noise** is an unpleasant sound.

→ *The crying baby made a loud **noise**.*



project [prədʒèkt] *n.*

A **project** is a type of work that you do for school or a job.

→ *His afternoon work **project** was to paint the room green.*



scare [skɛə:r] *v.*

To **scare** someone is to make them feel afraid.

→ *My uncle was **scared** by what he saw in the room.*



secret [si:krit] *n.*

A **secret** is something that you do not tell other people.

→ *The two boys were sharing a **secret**.*



shout [ʃaut] *v.*

To **shout** is to say something loudly.

→ *My boss **shouted** at me because I was late for work.*



smell [smel] *v.*

To **smell** something means to use your nose to sense it.

→ *The two friends **smelled** the flower.*



terrible [terəbəl] *adj.*

If something is **terrible**, it is very bad.

→ *The way he treated his classmate was **terrible**.*



worse [wə:rs] *adj.*

If something is **worse**, it is of poorer quality than another thing.

→ *Business was **worse** this month than last month.*

Exercise 1

Part A Circle two words that are related in each group.

1. a. laboratory b. experiment c. shout d. smell
2. a. shout b. carefully c. create d. laugh
3. a. nervous b. terrible c. approach d. worse
4. a. chemical b. secret c. loud d. noise
5. a. nervous b. adventure c. project d. scare

Part B Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. William wanted to make a new thing.
   cre _ _ _

2. I'm not having fun, so let's go on an exciting trip.
   adven _ _ _ _

3. Mrs. O'Malley asked me to get close to the desk and write my name.
   app _ _ _ _ _

4. Don't worry. I won't tell anyone your thing that other people don't know.
   se _ _ _ _

5. I have to finish my special job before I can go home.
   p _ _ _ _ _ _

Exercise 2

Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. When the jar hit the floor, __________.
___ a. it made a very loud sound ___ b. it shouted on the ground

2. When the sun went down, __________.
___ a. it was scared ___ b. the woods looked evil

3. To test his idea, the scientist __________.
___ a. went on an adventure ___ b. did an experiment

4. Your phone will not work __________.
___ a. someone kills the window
___ b. if you don't carefully pay attention to your power supply

5. The dog seemed unhappy when __________.
___ a. I approached it ___ b. it created me

6. Alex likes his class because he gets to __________.
___ a. do fun projects ___ b. be a laboratory

7. What is wrong with your hair? __________!
___ a. It is a chemical ___ b. It looks terrible

8. She's quite funny. We always __________.
___ a. laugh at her jokes ___ b. don't tell me your secret

9. Did you hear that? __________.
___ a. I just made it worse ___ b. There was a noise

10. I have a very important test tomorrow. __________.
___ a. I am nervous ___ b. I will smell it

The Laboratory

Mia's father had a **laboratory**, but she had no idea what was in it. Her dad always closed and locked the door when he went in. She knew that he used it to do **projects** for work. He never told Mia what these projects were.

One night, Mia **approached** the door to the laboratory. She stopped and thought, "I wonder what crazy **experiment** he is doing now." Suddenly, she heard a **loud noise**. It sounded like an **evil laugh**. The noise **scared** her, so she walked quickly back to her room.

The next night, her friend Liz came to her house. When Liz arrived, Mia told her about the night before. "Oh, it was **terrible**," she said.

"Why don't we see what is in there?" Liz asked. "It will be a fun **adventure**!"

Mia felt **nervous** about going into her father's laboratory, but she agreed. As always, the door was locked. They waited until Mia's father left the laboratory to eat dinner. "He didn't lock the door!" Liz said. "Let's go."

The laboratory was dark. The girls walked down the stairs **carefully**. Mia **smelled** strange **chemicals**. What terrible thing was her father **creating**?

Suddenly, they heard an evil laugh. It was even **worse** than the one Mia heard the night before. What if a monster was going to **kill** them? Mia had to do something. She **shouted** for help.

Mia's father ran into the room and turned on the lights. "Oh, no," he said. "You must have learned my **secret**."

"Your monster tried to kill us," Mia said.

"Monster?" he asked. "You mean this?" He had a pretty doll in his hands. The doll laughed. The laugh didn't sound so evil anymore. "I made this for your birthday. I wanted to give it to you then, but you can have it now. I hope you like it!"



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?

a. A girl's terrible experiment
b. A secret that two girls have
c. A girl who gets nervous about what's in a laboratory
d. A man who creates chemicals

2. What scares Mia when she approaches the door?

a. The room is very dark.
b. She hears a person shout.
c. She smells fire.
d. She hears a loud noise.

3. What is true of Mia in the story?

a. A monster kills her friend.
b. She does not like adventures.
c. She always locks the door of her room.
d. Her birthday has not come yet.

4. What project was Mia's father working on?

a. A doll to give to Mia for her birthday
b. A way to keep the door closed
c. A chemical that smells worse than fire
d. A monster that had an evil laugh

5. When did Mia and Liz go into the laboratory?

____

____

UNIT 3

Word List



alien [éiljən] *n.*

An **alien** is a creature from a different world.

→ *The **alien** came in peace.*



among [əmʌ́ŋ] *prep.*

If you are **among** certain things, they are all around you.

→ *There was a red apple **among** the green ones.*



chart [tʃɑːrt] *n.*

A **chart** is a list of information.

→ *We used a **chart** to see how we had improved.*



cloud [klaud] *n.*

A **cloud** is a group of water drops in the sky.

→ *The sky was filled with white **clouds**.*



comprehend [kɑ̀mprihénd] *v.*

To **comprehend** something is to understand it.

→ *Henry could not **comprehend** the message.*



describe [diskráib] *v.*

To **describe** is to say or write what someone or something is like.

→ *They **described** their tree as colorful with gold ribbon and a star.*



ever [évər] *adv.*

Ever means at any time.

→ *Going skiing last winter was the most fun I've **ever** had.*



fail [feil] *v.*

To **fail** means you do not succeed in what you try to do.

→ *Since he **failed** to get the job, he was sad.*



friendly [fréndli] *adj.*

Friendly is behaving in a pleasant, kind way toward someone.

→ *The **friendly** animals came up to the girl.*



grade [greid] *n.*

A **grade** is a score or mark given to someone's work.

→ *I managed to get good **grades** on my report card.*



instead [instéd] *adv.*

Instead means in place of.

→ *He ate the carrot **instead** of the ice cream.*



library [láibrèri] *n.*

A **library** is a place where you go to read books.

→ *The **library** at school is full of books.*



planet [plǽnət] *n.*

A **planet** is a large round thing in space.

→ *Saturn is the **planet** with the ring around it.*



report [ripɔ́:rt] *n.*

A **report** is something students write for school.

→ *Karen had trouble writing her **report**.*



several [sévərəl] *adj.*

Several is more than two but not many.

→ *He had to read **several** books for class.*



solve [sɑlv] *v.*

To **solve** something is to find an answer to it.

→ *All the students could easily **solve** the math problem.*



suddenly [sʌ́dnli] *adv.*

If something happens **suddenly**, it happens quickly and unexpectedly.

→ *I was **suddenly** surprised by the cake my friends brought me.*



suppose [səpóuz] *v.*

To **suppose** is to guess.

→ *I **suppose** I should go home now.*



universe [jú:nəvə̀:rs] *n.*

The **universe** is the known or supposed objects in space.

→ *The **universe** is so large that it cannot be measured.*



view [vju:] *v.*

To **view** is to look at something.

→ *Michael likes to **view** himself in the mirror.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. friendly
a. space
b. a list of information
c. acting or behaving nicely
d. a picture

2. grade
a. a score or mark on someone's work
b. a small copy of something larger
c. where you go to read books
d. a paper written for school

3. view
a. to find an answer
b. to not succeed in what you try to do
c. to guess
d. to look at something

4. ever
a. quickly and unexpectantly
b. at any time
c. all around you
d. to do the first thing

5. library
a. space and things in space
b. from a different world
c. a place where books are
d. a round thing in space

6. report
a. many of something
b. a round thing
c. drops of water in the sky
d. a paper

7. alien
a. something written for school
b. a creature from a different world
c. in place of
d. a small copy of something

8. chart
a. a paper
b. a copy
c. a group
d. a list

9. among
a. in the middle of something
b. a score or mark
c. at any time
d. to understand

10. solve
a. to guess
b. to look at something
c. to find an answer
d. to not succeed in what you try to do

Exercise 2

Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. everything that exists in space
   a. universe b. instead c. suddenly d. view
2. not an exact amount but less than many
   a. ever b. among c. several d. solve
3. a creature from a different world
   a. report b. alien c. chart d. among
4. in place of
   a. solve b. suppose c. fail d. instead
5. to guess
   a. fail b. suppose c. view d. comprehend

Exercise 3

Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. **ever / describe**
   What would be the most awesome gift you've ______________ received?
   ______________ your home to me.
2. **alien(s) / chart**
   This ______________ tells what time the TV shows will play.
   I saw a movie about ______________ from another planet.
3. **planet / universe**
   I think the most interesting ______________ is Saturn.
   I wonder how the ______________ began.
4. **fail / solve**
   Do you like to ______________ hard math problems?
   If I do not know the answers, I will ______________ the test.
5. **several / view**
   ______________ days ago, I lost my backpack.
   The girls in my class like to ______________ pictures of pop stars.

The Report

Lee sat **among** the books at the **library** and thought about his group project.

They had to turn it in soon, but he hadn't even started his part! Jack and Claire were in his group. They had worked hard. They were also very smart, and Lee didn't want them to get a bad **grade**.

Jack did the **report**. He wrote a lot of very good sentences and **described** things with great adjectives. Claire drew a nice map of the stars. Now, Lee needed to do his part of the project.

"Well, I **suppose** I need to start my model," Lee thought.

Making a model of a **planet** was really hard. Lee tried to read **several** books, but he couldn't **comprehend** any of the **charts**. "We're going to **fail** because of me!" Lee said. He put his head down on the table and said, "I wish I could see a planet, **instead** of having to read about it!"

Suddenly, there was a bright light. Lee was pulled from his chair, through the roof, and right into a strange ship! "Hello, kid," said an **alien**. "Did you ask for help?"

Lee told the **friendly** alien all about his project. The alien agreed to help Lee **solve** his problem. "First, we'll fly through space to **view** the **universe**. Then, I can help you make a model of my planet."

Soon, they were going through the **clouds**. They passed the moon. Then they viewed Mars. Lee was very excited. Instead of a bad grade, his group would have the best project **ever**!

"It's time to go home," the alien finally said. On the way back, he helped Lee make a model of the planet Mars. Soon, they were on Earth.

"Thanks," Lee said. "My model will be awesome!" Then he took his model and said goodbye to his new friend.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why a smart boy fails a class
   b. A boy's trip into the universe
   c. A boy who wants to write instead of draw
   d. An alien living in a library

2. What is Lee unable to comprehend?
   a. How to make a model of a planet
   b. Why there are maps among the books
   c. Where the best place is to view the stars
   d. How to read the information in a chart

3. What can you suppose is true of the group's report?
   a. It has three sentences.
   b. It must describe clouds.
   c. It is not due until several days.
   d. It is about the stars and planets.

4. What did the alien want to do to help Lee?
   a. Get several books from the library
   b. Hear the best report ever
   c. Make the model of a planet
   d. Solve his own problems

5. What planet did Lee see on his trip?

____

____

Unit 4 Word List



appropriate [əpróupriəit] *adj.*

When a thing is **appropriate**, it is right or normal.

→ *It's **appropriate** to wear a suit when you go to the office.*



avoid [əvɔ́id] *v.*

To **avoid** something is to stay away from it.

→ ***Avoid** the broken bottle on the floor.*



behave [bihéiv] *v.*

To **behave** is to act in a particular way, especially to be good.

→ *She always **behaves** well when her father is around.*



calm [kɑ:m] *adj.*

When someone is **calm**, they do not get excited or upset.

→ *A nice warm bath makes me feel so **calm**.*



concern [kənsə́:rn] *n.*

Concern is a feeling of worry.

→ *I was filled with **concern** after reading the newspaper.*



content [kəntént] *adj.*

To be **content** is to be happy and not want more.

→ *The baby looked very **content** sitting on the floor.*



expect [ikspékt] *v.*

If you **expect** something to happen, you believe it will happen.

→ *I **expect** the bus to be here very soon.*



frequently [fríːkwəntli] *adv.*

When something happens **frequently**, it happens often.

→ *We meet **frequently**, either at the beginning or ending of the week.*



habit [hǽbit] *n.*

A **habit** is a thing that you do often.

→ *Smoking is a bad **habit** that can kill you.*



instruct [instrʌ́kt] *v.*

To **instruct** is to teach.

→ *My teacher **instructs** us in several subjects.*



issue [íʃuː] *n.*

An **issue** is an important topic.

→ *The men spoke about **issues** that were important to the people.*



none [nʌn] *pron.*

None means not any of someone or something.

→ *He spent all his money. There is **none** left.*



patient [péiʃənt] *adj.*

If a person is **patient**, they don't become angry or upset easily.

→ *I had to be **patient** and wait until 5 o'clock to leave.*



positive [pάzətiv] *adj.*

If something is **positive**, it is good.

→ *She has a **positive** future ahead of her after finishing college.*



punish [pʌ́niʃ] *v.*

To **punish** means to make someone suffer for breaking the rules or laws.

→ *To **punish** me, my teacher had me stand in the corner.*



represent [rèprizént] *v.*

To **represent** is to speak or act for a person or group.

→ *My lawyer will **represent** me in court.*



shake [ʃeik] *v.*

To **shake** is to move back and forth or up and down quickly.

→ *When people **shake** hands, it usually means they agree.*



spread [spred] *v.*

To **spread** is to move quickly to more places.

→ *I like to **spread** butter on my toast.*



stroll [stroul] *v.*

To **stroll** means to walk slowly and calmly.

→ *My dog and I **strolled** through the park today.*



village [vílidʒ] *n.*

A **village** is a very small town.

→ *There are only a few houses in my **village**.*

Exercise 1

Part A Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The story about the police dog got to many people in town.
   spr ____
2. I was happy to sit and listen to music all night.
   con _____
3. The house will move back and forth if a strong wind blows.
   sh ____
4. I waited for the monster to come out of the cave.
   ex ________
5. I didn't want to talk to my sister, so I stayed away from her.
   av ____

Part B Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. Before Kimberly sang, __________.
   ___ a. the teacher reminded everyone to behave
   ___ b. she instructed the people to go to sleep
2. When we heard the loud sound, __________.
   ___ a. I turned around out of habit
   ___ b. there was none left
3. The man told us to be quiet, __________.
   ___ a. so I decided to stroll through town
   ___ b. so I knew it was not appropriate to talk
4. They asked us to wait, __________.
   ___ a. so I felt concerned about them
   ___ b. so I had to be patient
5. I met a new friend yesterday, and __________.
   ___ a. frequently I would sit and read
   ___ b. I shook his hand

Exercise 2

Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. The girl's **positive** words made me feel better.
   ___ b. We took the **village** out of the house.

2. ___ a. The **calm** girl yelled a lot.
   ___ b. The team members asked Kate to **represent** them at the dinner.

3. ___ a. I was **content** to stay at home by the warm fire.
   ___ b. My mom **punished** me for doing my homework.

4. ___ a. The man **expected** me to say yes.
   ___ b. The **issue** did not taste very good.

5. ___ a. I **behaved** wisely while I was asleep.
   ___ b. I **avoided** my friend because she had laughed at me.

6. ___ a. At first I was nervous, but then I started to feel **calm**.
   ___ b. The angry bear looked **content**.

7. ___ a. When my dog died, it made me feel **positive**.
   ___ b. Few people live in the **village**.

8. ___ a. I wanted to **avoid** food, so I bought a sandwich.
   ___ b. The class needed to talk about the **issue**.

9. ___ a. The students **behaved** quite well for their new teacher.
   ___ b. Students are **expected** to be late to class.

10. ___ a. I was **punished** because I broke the window.
    ___ b. The man **represented** the award to the girl.

The Dog's Bell

John's dog was a bad dog. He bit people **frequently**. John had great **concern** about this. It was not an **appropriate** way for a dog to **behave**. His friends in the **village** always **expected** the dog to bite them. The news about John's dog **spread** through the village. **None** of the people wanted to go to John's house.

John tried to **instruct** the dog to behave, but it never worked. He tried to be **patient** and teach the dog to be **calm**. That also didn't work. John didn't want to **punish** the dog. "How will I stop my dog's bad **habit**?" John asked himself.

John's friend came to talk to him about the **issue**. During their important meeting, his friend said, "The people in the village asked me to **represent** them. We want your dog to stop this habit. Why don't you put a bell around the dog's neck? This way, we would hear your dog coming down the street."

John thought this was a great idea. Now, people could stay away from the dog. It would not be able to bite anyone anymore.

The dog liked the bell, too. People looked at him when they heard his bell. This made the dog very **content**. He liked the song the bell played when he walked.

One day, John's dog **strolled** through the village and met some other dogs. He expected them to want a bell like his. But they laughed at his bell. They said the bell made people **avoid** him. John's dog **shook** his head. "No, they look at me because they like the bell."



The other dogs said, "You have the wrong idea of what makes you popular. Of course they like your bell. It tells them where you are so they can avoid you. You aren't able to bite them anymore!"

You see, being popular isn't something **positive** when it's for the wrong reason.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story mainly about?
   a. A dog that is frequently bad
   b. A dog's stroll through town
   c. A content man and his dog
   d. A village that liked John's dog

2. What is true of the dog?
   a. He likes none of John's friends.
   b. He shakes his head too much.
   c. He bites when it's not appropriate.
   d. He expects people to be calm around him.

3. Why did the issue with the dog bother John?
   a. People didn't think of John in a positive way.
   b. People avoided going to John's house.
   c. People didn't want John to represent them.
   d. People didn't like the song that John played.

4. What did John do to stop the dog's bad habit?
   a. He instructed the dog on learning tricks.
   b. He punished the dog for biting.
   c. He was patient and showed concern.
   d. He put a bell around the dog's neck.

5. What did the other dogs say about the bell?

____

____

UNIT 5

Word List



aware [əwɛ́ər] *adj.*

If you are **aware** of something, you know about it.

→ *I was not **aware** of the ringing phone.*



badly [bǽdli] *adv.*

Badly means in a severe or harmful way.

→ *He hurt his arm **badly** playing with friends.*



belong [bilɔ́(:)ŋ] *v.*

If something **belongs** to you, you own it.

→ *The blue suit **belongs** to Paul.*



continue [kəntínju:] *v.*

To **continue** something is to keep doing it.

→ *She stood under her umbrella as the rain **continued** to fall.*



error [érər] *n.*

An **error** is something you do wrong.

→ *I made an **error** on my report, so my boss was angry.*



experience [ikspíəriəns] *n.*

An **experience** is something you have seen or done.

→ *Rock climbing was a fun **experience**.*



field [fi:ld] *n.*

A **field** is a big area of land.

→ *The **field** of flowers looked so pretty.*



hurt [hə:rt] *v.*

To **hurt** is to do something that makes you feel pain.

→ *She **hurt** her leg falling down the stairs.*



judgment [dʒʌ́dʒmənt] *n.*

Judgment is the ability to form opinions or decisions.

→ *It's good **judgment** to recycle your aluminum cans.*



likely [láikli] *adv.*

If something **likely** happens, it will probably happen.

→ *I will **likely** stay at home and watch TV tonight.*



normal [nɔ́:rməl] *adj.*

If something is **normal**, it is not strange nor surprising to you.

→ *It is **normal** for me to bathe every night.*



rare [rɛə:r] *adj.*

If something is **rare**, you do not see it very often.

→ *It is **rare** for him to miss his flight.*



relax [rilǽks] *v.*

To **relax** is to rest.

→ *The frog **relaxed** in the warm sun.*



request [rikwést] *v.*

To **request** something is to ask for it.

→ *The little girl **requested** a special gift from Santa Claus.*



reside [ri:záid] *v.*

To **reside** means to live somewhere permanently or for a long time.

→ *My brother and his family **reside** in a lovely house on the beach.*



result [rizʌ́lt] *n.*

A **result** is something that happens because of something else.

→ *As a **result** of all the rain, the man had to climb on the roof.*



roll [roul] *v.*

To **roll** is to move by turning over and over.

→ *You must **roll** the ball into the pins when you bowl.*



since [sins] *prep.*

Since is used to talk about a past event still happening now.

→ ***Since** 1992, he has been driving that car.*



visible [vízəbəl] *adj.*

If something is **visible**, it can be seen.

→ *The moon and stars were **visible** in the night sky.*



wild [waild] *adj.*

If something is **wild**, it is found in nature.

→ *You should be careful around a fox, because it is a **wild** animal.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. roll
a. to rest
b. a rule
c. to grow
d. to move by turning

2. error
a. a nice man
b. very old
c. something you do wrong
d. open land

3. hurt
a. to disagree
b. how much something costs
c. from nature
d. to do something that causes pain

4. reside
a. to relax
b. to live in a place for long
c. something that can be seen
d. to know about something

5. relax
a. to keep going
b. a large group of people
c. to rest
d. to move

6. continue
a. to be in the right place
b. to stay
c. to have
d. to keep doing something

7. normal
a. the perfect amount
b. friendly
c. not strange
d. different

8. rare
a. quiet
b. not full
c. interesting
d. not seen often

9. visible
a. from nature
b. easy to see
c. new
d. normal

10. field
a. open land
b. to reside
c. a thing
d. a tool

Exercise 2

Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. in a severe or harmful way
   a. continue b. wild c. judgment d. badly
2. the ability to form opinions or decisions
   a. experience b. reside c. judgment d. result
3. to fit or be in the right place
   a. roll b. relax c. continue d. belong
4. not strange or different
   a. normal b. visible c. uncommon d. aware
5. to do something that makes you feel pain
   a. rare b. hurt c. error d. since

Part B Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. My day at school was <u>not strange</u>.
   nor ____
2. The bird was <u>from nature</u>.
   wi ___
3. Sorry I can't come; I'm <u>feeling discomfort in my body</u>.
   h ____
4. He's going to <u>rest</u> instead of going to the movie.
   r _____
5. The man walked through a <u>large area of land</u>.
   f _____

The Jackal and the Sun Child

A jackal is a **wild** dog with a big black back. It **resides** in the desert. But how did the jackal get his black back? This was how it happened.

One day, the jackal saw a girl. She was sitting upon a rock. She was not a **normal** child. She was a **rare** and beautiful sun child. She was bright and warm like the sun. The child saw the jackal and smiled.

She said, "Jackal, I have been **relaxing** on this rock for too long. I must get home soon. But, I am slow and you are fast. You will **likely** get me home more quickly." Then she **requested**, "Will you carry me home? If you do, I'll give you a gift. This necklace **belongs** to me, but I will give it to you."

The wild jackal agreed. So the sun child sat on the dog's back. They started to walk. But soon, the jackal felt ill. The sun child was very hot on his back. The heat was **hurting** his back very **badly**. "I made a terrible **error** in **judgment**." he thought. He shouldn't have agreed to carry her. So he asked her to get off.

But she did not. The jackal's back **continued** to get hotter and hotter. He had to get away from the sun child. So he made a plan. First, he ran as fast as he could. He hoped the sun child would fall off. But she did not. So when the sun child was looking at the sky, not **aware** of the jackal's next plan, he jumped into a **field** of flowers. As a **result**, the child **rolled** off his back. The jackal ran away.

But the sun child left a mark on the jackal's back, a **visible** black mark. Ever **since** his **experience** with the sun child, the jackal has had a black back.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why the sun child has a beautiful smile
   b. Why a wild dog hurt a sun child
   c. An error that the sun child once made
   d. How the jackal got his visible black mark

2. What kind of girl was the sun child?
   a. She was rare and beautiful.
   b. She was likely very shy.
   c. She was an ill child.
   d. She was a normal child.

3. Why did the jackal run into the field?
   a. To continue his journey
   b. It wanted a new place to reside.
   c. To take a nap and relax
   d. To get away from the sun child

4. What happened at the end of the story?
   a. The sun child forgot the experience.
   b. The sun child became aware of the jackal's black back.
   c. The sun child rolled off the jackal's back.
   d. The sun child has stayed upon the jackal's back since then.

5. What did the sun child request?

____

____

UNIT 6

Word List



advantage [ədvǽntidʒ] *n.*

An **advantage** is something that helps you.
→ *Being tall is an* ***advantage*** *to a basketball player.*



cause [kɔːz] *v.*

To **cause** is to make something happen.
→ *The cold weather* ***caused*** *her to get sick.*



choice [tʃɔis] *n.*

A **choice** is the act or possibility of picking something.
→ *I had my* ***choice*** *of five doors to open.*



community [kəmjúːnəti] *n.*

A **community** is a group of people who live together.
→ *The kids from my* ***community*** *usually play together.*



dead [ded] *adj.*

To be **dead** is to not be alive.
→ *A* ***dead*** *person is usually buried in the ground.*



distance [dístəns] *n.*

The **distance** between two things is how far it is between them.
→ *The* ***distance*** *between the Earth and the Moon is 384,400 kilometers.*



escape [iskéip] *v.*

To **escape** is to run away from something bad.
→ *The butterfly could not* ***escape*** *from the cage.*



face [feis] *v.*

If you **face** a problem, you deal with it.
→ *My sister and I have to find a better way to* ***face*** *our differences.*



follow [fálou] *v.*

To **follow** means to go behind someone and go where they go.
→ *The little boy* ***followed*** *his mother home.*



fright [frait] *n.*

Fright is the feeling of being scared.
→ *She was filled with* ***fright****.*



ghost [goust] *n.*

A **ghost** is the spirit of a dead person.

→ *Many people are afraid of* ***ghosts****.*



individual [indəvidʒuəl] *n.*

An **individual** is one person.

→ *Only one* ***individual*** *could win the bicycle race.*



pet [pet] *n.*

A **pet** is an animal that lives with people.

→ *Out of all my* ***pets****, the dog is my favorite.*



reach [ri:tʃ] *v.*

To **reach** means to arrive at a place.

→ *I was happy to finally* ***reach*** *my destination.*



return [ritə́:rn] *v.*

To **return** is to go back to a place.

→ *I was happy to* ***return*** *home to my mom after school.*



survive [sərváiv] *v.*

To **survive** is to stay alive.

→ *My dog* ***survived*** *her fall into the water.*



upset [ʌpsét] *adj.*

To be **upset** is to be unhappy about something.

→ *She was* ***upset*** *because she broke her toy.*



voice [vɔis] *n.*

A **voice** is the sound a person makes when they talk or sing.

→ *He used a microphone, so everyone could hear his* ***voice****.*



weather [wéðə:r] *n.*

The **weather** is the condition of the air: hot, rainy, windy, etc.

→ *The* ***weather*** *can be sunny, rainy, or cold.*



wise [waiz] *adj.*

To be **wise** is to use experience and intelligence to make good choices.

→ *Many people believe that owls are very* ***wise*** *animals.*

Exercise 1

Part A Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Sam was happy to <u>go back to</u> his house.
   re _ _ _ n
2. Her grandfather is a <u>smart</u> old man.
   wi _ _
3. William wanted an <u>animal</u> to live with.
   p _ _
4. He studies <u>what the condition of the air is like</u>.
   we _ _ _ _ _
5. I have to <u>deal with</u> my rising credit card bill.
   f _ _ _

Part B Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. **fright / ghost**
   The ______________ lives in the old house.
   A scary place might cause ______________.
2. **dead / upset**
   The tree fell down because it was ______________.
   I was ______________ when I got a bad grade on the test.
3. **advantage / reached**
   After 10 hours of driving, I finally ______________ California.
   He is smart and has a(n) ______________ in class.
4. **escape / distance**
   He wanted to ______________ from the room.
   He lived a long ______________ from the school.
5. **community / individual**
   The man is a nice ______________.
   The town is a small ______________.

Exercise 2

Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. It rained for two days, ________.
   ___ a. and caused the river to rise ___ b. it was dead

2. As I was walking home from school today, ________.
   ___ a. I was a ghost
   ___ b. I hardly noticed that a dog was following me

3. After my vacation, ________.
   ___ a. I returned to work ___ b. I was an advantage

4. Many people like him ________.
   ___ a. because they make him upset ___ b. because he is a wise man

5. They are afraid of the king because ________.
   ___ a. he has too much power ___ b. he has a quiet voice

6. I love my dog. ________.
   ___ a. He's my favorite pet ___ b. He causes fright

7. I like living here because ________.
   ___ a. I make many choices ___ b. it is a nice community

8. I want to live in Hawaii because ________.
   ___ a. it has good weather ___ b. smoking causes lung cancer

9. The storm was very bad, but ________.
   ___ a. all of the people survived ___ b. it went a very long distance

10. We closed the door, but ________.
   ___ a. the dog escaped ___ b. it was an individual

The Friendly Ghost

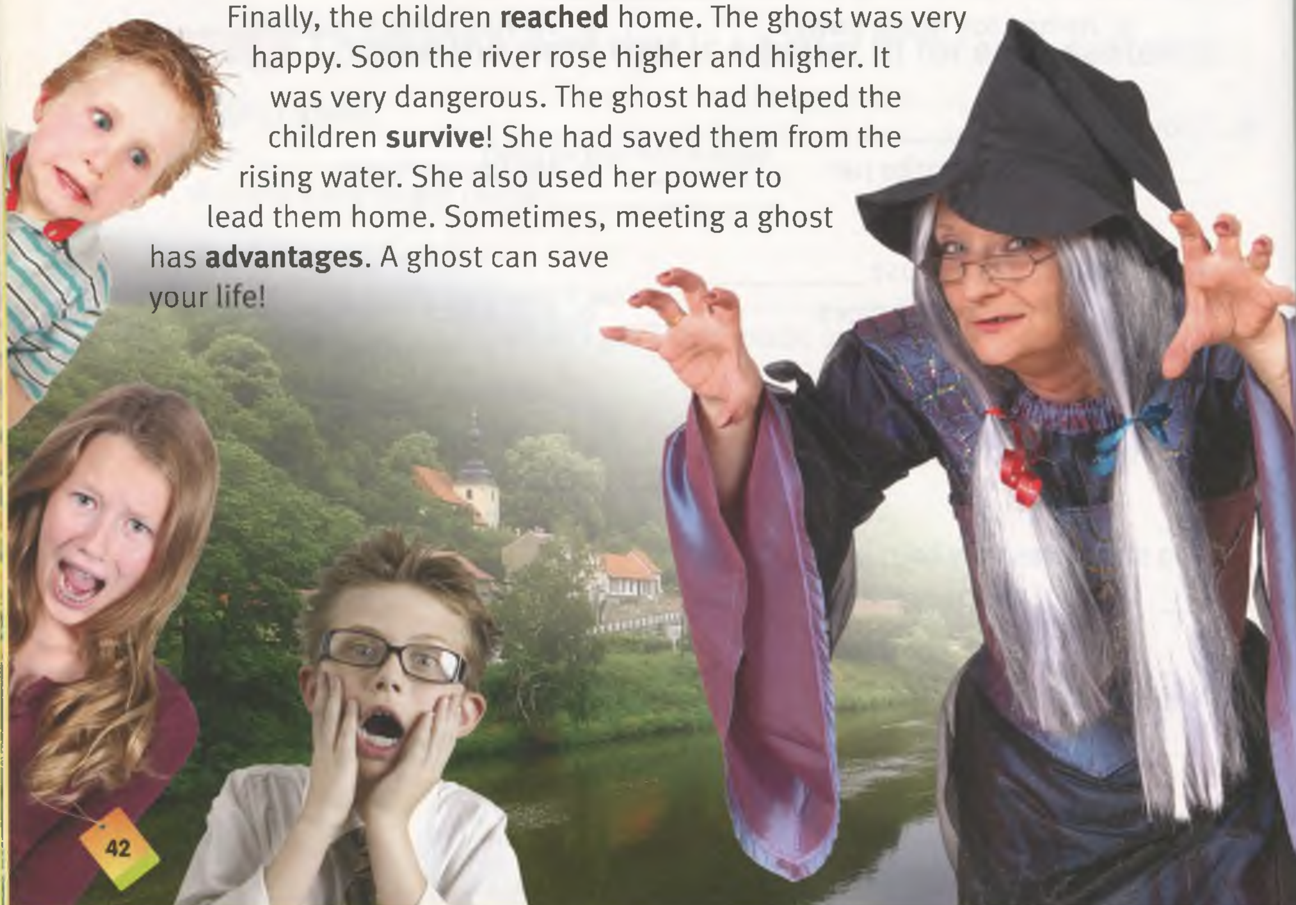
A nice woman lived by a large river. She loved children. She wanted to help them in any way. She loved her **community**, and everyone in the community loved her. She lived a very long time and became very **wise**.

When she died, she became a **ghost**. She was **dead**, but every night she **returned** to her community. She wanted to help children and not to **cause** them **fright**. But she had a scary **voice**. Children were afraid of her, but the ghost was a good one. She only scared them to help them.

One night, some children and a dog were playing by the river. They were having fun with their **pet**. But they were far from home. Then the **weather** became bad. It rained and rained. The river was rising. It was very dark. The children knew they were lost. They needed to go north, but they didn't know which direction it was. When the moon came out, they saw a ghost by the river. The ghost said, "Go away!"

The children felt great fright. They knew it was a ghost. Then the ghost moved closer. She yelled again, "Go away!" The children became very **upset**. Some of them began to cry. The children knew they had a **choice**: they could **escape**, or they could stay and **face** this scary **individual** in the dark.

The children ran a long **distance** away. The ghost **followed** them all the way. Finally, the children **reached** home. The ghost was very happy. Soon the river rose higher and higher. It was very dangerous. The ghost had helped the children **survive**! She had saved them from the rising water. She also used her power to lead them home. Sometimes, meeting a ghost has **advantages**. A ghost can save your life!



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. How a ghost returns to help her community
   b. How a wise pet helps children escape a ghost
   c. Why an individual has a job in the north
   d. How some children escaped bad weather

2. What caused fright in the children?
   a. The power of the moon at night
   b. The bad weather near the river
   c. The voice of the ghost
   d. Their dead pet

3. What was true of the children in the story?
   a. Their home was a short distance from the river.
   b. They had the advantage of being ghosts.
   c. They didn't like to play near the river.
   d. They were upset when they saw the ghost.

4. Why did the ghost scare the children?
   a. She wanted to help them.
   b. She had no other choice.
   c. She was afraid of their pet.
   d. She didn't want them to see her.

5. Where did the woman live?

   ____

   ____

UNIT 7

Word List



allow [əláu] *v.*

To **allow** something to happen means to let it happen.
→ *Having a ticket will **allow** you to enter the show.*



announce [ənáuns] *v.*

To **announce** something is to make it known.
→ *He **announced** to everyone his new idea for the company.*



beside [bisáid] *prep.*

When someone or something is **beside** you, they are next to you.
→ *The two brothers stood **beside** each other.*



challenge [tʃǽlindʒ] *n.*

A **challenge** is something difficult to complete.
→ *It was a **challenge** to climb to the top of the mountain.*



claim [kleim] *v.*

To **claim** means to say that something is true.
→ *He **claimed** to know why the country's laws were weak.*



condition [kəndíʃən] *n.*

The **condition** of someone or something is the state that they are in.
→ *The patient's **condition** was very good.*



contribute [kəntríbjuːt] *v.*

To **contribute** to something means to do something to make it successfu
→ *We decided to **contribute** money to the new hospital.*



difference [dífərəns] *n.*

A **difference** is a way that something is not like other things.
→ *The biggest **difference** between the birds is the color of their feathers.*



divide [diváid] *v.*

To **divide** something is to make it into smaller parts.
→ *We **divided** the pizza.*



expert [ékspəːrt] *n.*

An **expert** is someone who is very good at doing something.
→ *The wizard was an **expert** at magic.*



famous [féiməs] *adj.*

If someone or something is **famous,** they are known to many people.

→ *The Eiffel Tower in Paris is very **famous**.*



force [fɔːrs] *n.*

Force is a person's strength or power.

→ *He used all his **force** to try and open the door.*



harm [hɑːrm] *n.*

Harm is hurt or problems caused to someone or something.

→ *A hot iron can cause great **harm** if you are not careful.*



lay [lei] *v.*

To **lay** means to put or place in a horizontal or flat position.

→ *Don't **lay** your socks on the floor.*



peace [piːs] *n.*

Peace is a time without war.

→ *A white dove is a symbol for **peace**.*



prince [prins] *n.*

A **prince** is the son of a king.

→ *The **prince** and the princess were married.*



protect [prətékt] *v.*

To **protect** someone is to stop them from getting hurt.

→ *Firemen **protect** us from fires.*



sense [sens] *v.*

To **sense** something is to know about it without being told.

→ *I could **sense** that he was watching me.*



sudden [sʌ́dn] *adj.*

When something is **sudden,** it happens very quickly.

→ *He felt a **sudden** pain in his chest.*



therefore [ðɛ́ərfɔ̀ːr] *adv.*

Therefore means for this reason.

→ *He is fat. **Therefore**, he will go on a diet.*

Exercise 1

Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. something difficult that you have to do
a. condition b. sense c. challenge d. divide

2. the son of a king
a. prince b. expert c. famous d. force

3. to do something to help succeed
a. contribute b. sudden c. harm d. peace

4. for this reason
a. allow b. therefore c. announce d. beside

5. to stop someone from getting hurt
a. claim b. protect c. lay d. difference

Part B Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Sarah <u>let</u> Tim go to the game.

allo ___

2. The child promised not to <u>hurt</u> our cat.

har _

3. She was a <u>well-known</u> writer in our town.

fam ___

4. You should <u>say it's true</u> that you never lie.

cl ___

5. The food was <u>cut into smaller parts</u> so we could all eat.

d _______

Exercise 2

Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. It wasn't right for the coach ___________.
   ___ a. to make the race such a challenge ___ b. to allow me to play

2. My sister and I were fighting. ___________.
   ___ a. We announced the winners
   ___ b. My sister claimed she didn't like me

3. Everyone knew her ___________.
   ___ a. because I stood beside her ___ b. because she was famous

4. The man would not buy the bike___________.
   ___ a. because of his difference ___ b. because of its bad condition

5. No one could win against Sally ___________.
   ___ a. because she was an expert ___ b. because she never used force

6. We were scared because the dog ___________.
   ___ a. might harm us ___ b. might bring us peace

7. The police wanted ___________.
   ___ a. to protect us from danger ___ b. to not make any sense

8. You are too sick to play outside. ___________.
   ___ a. Don't lay your feet on the table ___ b. Therefore, play inside

9. She was surprised by ___________.
   ___ a. the expected amount contributed by the animals
   ___ b. the sudden noise outside

10. Please be fair ___________.
    ___ a. when you meet the prince ___ b. when you divide the land

The Best Prince

King Minos was very sick. His **condition** was getting worse. He had three sons. He loved them all. He had to **announce** who would become king.

Two of the **princes** stood waiting outside the king's room. Theseus was the oldest and strongest. He thought his father would make him king. Pelias, the second son, thought differently. He was an **expert** with weapons. He thought the king would choose him.

"When I'm king," Theseus told Pelias, "I'll let you **contribute** to the defense of our country. You can lead the army."

Pelias became angry. "Father knows I'm **famous** for my sword skills. He'll make me king."

"You?" Theseus yelled. "He won't choose you!"

"The kingdom is mine!" Pelias **claimed**. "Father will give it to me—or I'll use **force** to take it!"

Theseus made a **sudden** move to take out his sword. Then Pelias did the same.

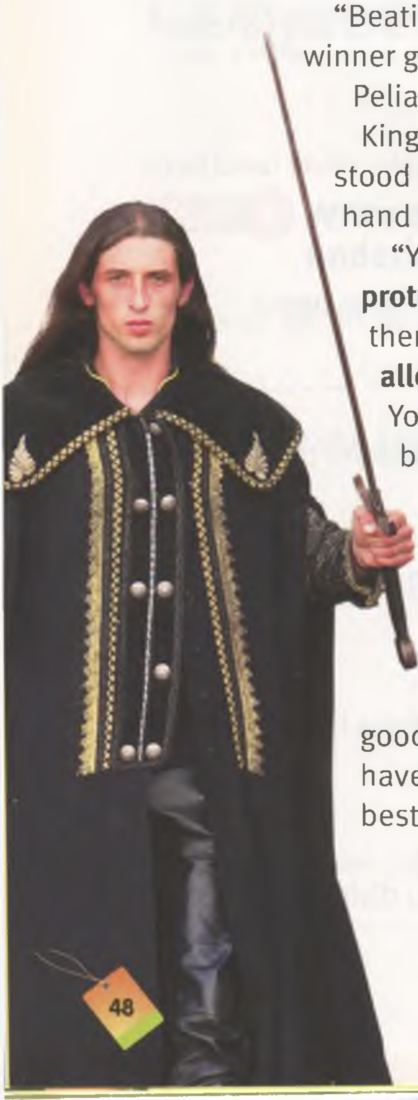
"Beating me will be a **challenge**," Theseus said. "Fight me now. The winner gets the kingdom!"

Pelias agreed.

King Minos could hear his sons fighting. The youngest son, Jason, stood **beside** him. He **sensed** his father's sadness. The king **laid** his hand flat on Jason's arm.

"Your brothers fight too much," the king told him. "I must **protect** my kingdom from all **harm**. They'll **divide** it between them. The people won't know what to do. There'll be war. I can't **allow** either of them to be king. **Therefore**, I'm making you king. Your kindness has always made you special. It's the **difference** between you and your brothers. You can bring **peace**. They can't."

Then the king died. Theseus and Pelias heard that their youngest brother was king. They were surprised. They realized that their fighting was wrong. It had kept them from saying goodbye to their father. They agreed to have Jason as their king. He was the best choice.





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A sudden fight between kings
   b. A kind prince who got a kingdom
   c. An expert sister and a famous king
   d. The challenge to divide the kingdom

2. What did the king need to protect the kingdom from?
   a. The fighting between the two princes
   b. The harm caused by sudden fights
   c. The differences between the three brothers
   d. The poor condition of the king's army

3. What was probably true of Jason in the story?
   a. He wanted to bring peace to the kingdom.
   b. The challenge of being king was too much for him.
   c. He wanted harm to come to his brothers.
   d. He hoped to divide the kingdom.

4. What was the difference between Jason and his brothers?
   a. He was an expert with weapons.
   b. He was older and stronger.
   c. He made more sense.
   d. He had always been kind.

5. What did the king have to announce?

____

____

UNIT 8

Word List



accept [æksépt] *v.*

To **accept** something that is offered is to take it.

→ *I **accepted** the girl's very nice gift.*



arrange [əréindʒ] *v.*

To **arrange** things is to put them in the right place.

→ *Please **arrange** the bowling pins in order so we can play.*



attend [əténd] *v.*

To **attend** something is to go to it.

→ *My sister and I **attend** the same school.*



balance [bæləns] *v.*

To **balance** something is to keep it from falling.

→ *We saw an elephant **balance** itself on a ball.*



contrast [kɑ́ntræst] *n.*

A **contrast** is the sharp difference between two things.

→ *The **contrast** between my parents is very noticeable.*



encourage [inkə́:ridʒ] *v.*

To **encourage** someone is to make them want to do something.

→ *My football coach will **encourage** us when we are losing.*



familiar [fəmíljər] *adj.*

If someone or something is **familiar** to you, you know them well.

→ *The two friends were very **familiar** with each other.*



grab [græb] *v.*

To **grab** is to take a hold of someone or something suddenly.

→ *I **grabbed** a pear from the tree.*



hang [hæŋ] *v.*

To **hang** something is to keep it above the ground.

→ *I drew a picture of my family, and my mother **hung** it on the wall.*



huge [hju:dʒ] *adj.*

If something is **huge**, it is very big.

→ *At work, my father drives a **huge** truck.*



necessary [nésəsèri] *adj.*

If something is **necessary**, you must do it.

→ *It is **necessary** to have a passport when you travel to a foreign country.*



pattern [pǽtərn] *n.*

A **pattern** is a way in which something is done or organized.

→ *My **pattern** of brushing my teeth is the same as most people's.*



propose [prəpóuz] *v.*

To **propose** something is to say that it should be done.

→ *Santa Claus **proposed** that I try to be a good boy all year.*



purpose [pə́:rpəs] *n.*

A **purpose** is the reason that you do something.

→ *The **purpose** of exercising is to get into shape.*



release [rilí:s] *v.*

To **release** something is to stop holding it.

→ *She **released** the bird from her hands.*



require [rikwáiə:r] *v.*

To **require** something is to say that it is necessary.

→ *We **require** teachers to have a university degree.*



single [síŋgəl] *adj.*

If something is **single**, then there is only one.

→ *I have a **single** key in my hand.*



success [səksés] *n.*

Success is doing something well that you choose to do.

→ *My daughter was a big **success** at school.*



tear [teər] *v.*

To **tear** something means to pull it apart.

→ *It is easy to **tear** paper.*



theory [θí:əri] *n.*

A **theory** is an idea about how something works.

→ *We talked about Einstein's **theory** of relativity in class.*

Exercise 1

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. She looks <u>like someone that I know well</u>.

   fami _ _ _ _ _

2. Drinking water is something <u>that she must do</u>.

   neces _ _ _ _ _

3. He has an <u>idea</u> of how the machine works.

   the _ _ _ _

4. The <u>reason that I am doing this</u> is to help children.

   pur _ _ _ _ _

5. My teacher will <u>make me want</u> to get good grades.

   enc _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

6. I <u>agree with</u> your idea. I think it will work.

   ac _ _ _ _ _

7. It is difficult to <u>keep from falling</u> when you stand on one foot.

   ba _ _ _ _ _ _

8. Her <u>routine</u> of exercising after work is common for many people.

   pa _ _ _ _ _ _

9. There is a <u>big difference</u> between day and night.

   c _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

10. The Earth has a <u>solitary</u> moon.

    s _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Exercise 2

Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. used when something must be done
   a. propose b. hang c. require d. tear

2. to stop something from falling down
   a. balance b. arrange c. attend d. release

3. a way that something is very different
   a. grab b. success c. accept d. contrast

4. an idea about something
   a. theory b. familiar c. necessary d. encourage

5. the only one
   a. pattern b. single c. huge d. attend

Part B Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. It started to rain, ____________.
   ___ a. it hung on the wall ___ b. so I grabbed my umbrella.

2. When she heard I was leaving, ____________.
   ___ a. she proposed a party ___ b. she had huge fun

3. Don't pull on my shirt, or ____________.
   ___ a. you might tear it ___ b. you might arrange it

4. If you try hard, ____________.
   ___ a. you can attend many things ___ b. you will have success

5. When I catch fish, ____________.
   ___ a. I usually release them back into the water
   ___ b. they require a good dinner

How the Sun and the Moon Were Made

Do you ever wonder where the moon and the sun came from? The Inuit people of Alaska have a **theory**.

They tell a story about a beautiful girl. She was very nice. In **contrast**, her brother was a mean little boy. One day he **proposed** something. "We should go to a party," he said. The girl **accepted**. First, it was **necessary** for her to prepare. She **arranged** her hair and put on nice clothes. This **required** a lot of time. But the girl worked hard, and soon she had **success**. She looked perfect.

They **attended** the party together. The girl was having fun. Later, she walked into the bathroom. Suddenly, the lights were turned off! Someone **grabbed** her hair and **tore** her clothes. She ran out of the bathroom. She wanted to know who did this to her.

Then she had an idea. She fixed her hair again. This time it was even more beautiful. She even **balanced** beautiful jewels in it. She wanted to **encourage** the person to grab it again. She put black dirt in her hair. The **purpose** of this was to catch the person.

She went to the bathroom again, and it was the same **pattern**. The lights went off, and someone grabbed her hair. When he **released** it, his hand was black. The girl returned to the party. She knew there was only a **single** person with a black hand. When she saw that person, he was very **familiar**. It was her brother!

He ran into the woods. The girl ran after him. They both carried fire so they could see in the dark. The smoke went into the air. As they ran, they grew. They became **huge**. Then they went into space. When the girl's fire went out, she **hung** in the sky. She became the moon, and her brother became the sun. They chase each other forever.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. The contrast between the sun and the moon
   b. A theory of how the moon and the sun were made
   c. The purpose of the sun and the moon
   d. Why it is necessary for the moon to balance in the sky

2. Why does the girl encourage someone to grab her hair?
   a. She doesn't want him to tear her dress.
   b. She wants to become huge and hang in the sky.
   c. She wants to know who grabbed her hair.
   d. She wants the party to be a success.

3. What was true of the boy in the story?
   a. He accepted the invitation when his sister proposed a party.
   b. He didn't want to attend the party.
   c. He was the only person with a black hand.
   d. He wore a shirt with a beautiful pattern.

4. Why does the girl become angry?
   a. The boy doesn't release her hair.
   b. She is required to arrange her hair.
   c. The smoke from her fire went into the air.
   d. She sees someone familiar with a black hand.

5. How does the girl get ready for the party?

____

____

UNIT 9

Word List



against [əgénst] *prep.*

To be **against** something is to be touching it or opposed to it.

→ *They both leaned **against** the wall.*



beach [biːtʃ] *n.*

The **beach** is a sandy or rocky place by the ocean.

→ *The little girl built a sandcastle on the **beach**.*



damage [dǽmidʒ] *v.*

To **damage** something is to break it.

→ *The car was **damaged** in the accident.*



discover [diskʌ́vər] *v.*

To **discover** something is to find it for the first time.

→ *I **discovered** some new information in this book!*



emotion [imóuʃən] *n.*

An **emotion** is how you feel.

→ *Anger is a common **emotion** that we all feel.*



fix [fiks] *v.*

To **fix** something is to make it work.

→ *My dad has many tools to help him **fix** broken things.*



frank [fræŋk] *adj.*

If you are **frank**, you are being very honest.

→ *The teacher had a **frank** discussion with her students.*



identify [aidéntəfài] *v.*

To **identify** something is to be able to name it.

→ *I used the file to **identify** his name.*



island [áilənd] *n.*

An **island** is land in the middle of water.

→ *Japan is a group of **islands**.*



ocean [óuʃən] *n.*

The **ocean** is all of the salt water that surrounds land.

→ *The **ocean** can make powerful waves.*



perhaps [pərhǽps] *adv.*

Perhaps is used when you say that something could happen.

→ ***Perhaps*** *I will eat an apple for lunch.*



pleasant [pléznt] *adj.*

If something is **pleasant**, you enjoy it.

→ *The character had a* ***pleasant*** *look on its face.*



prevent [privént] *v.*

To **prevent** something is to stop it from happening.

→ *The handcuffs* ***prevented*** *me from moving my hands.*



rock [rɑk] *n.*

A **rock** is a hard thing in the dirt.

→ *I stacked* ***rocks*** *on top of one another.*



save [seiv] *v.*

To **save** something is to keep it from being hurt.

→ *I want to help* ***save*** *the world.*



step [step] *v.*

To **step** is to walk.

→ *Be careful where you* ***step****.*



still [stil] *adv.*

Still is used when you say that a situation keeps going on.

→ *They are* ***still*** *waiting in line to get tickets.*



taste [teist] *n.*

A **taste** is the flavor something makes in your mouth.

→ *The* ***taste*** *of the fruit was sweet.*



throw [θrou] *v.*

To **throw** something is to use your hand to make it go through the air.

→ *The pitcher can* ***throw*** *the baseball very fast.*



wave [weiv] *n.*

A **wave** is a line of water that moves higher than the rest of the water.

→ *The water was filled with large blue* ***waves****.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. wave
   a. to pass from physical life
   b. salt water that surrounds land
   c. a raised line of water
   d. land in the middle of water

2. taste
   a. to hurt
   b. to find
   c. flavor
   d. to walk

3. against
   a. to be touching something
   b. to stop from happening
   c. maybe
   d. enjoyable

4. rock
   a. feelings
   b. a place by the ocean
   c. honest
   d. a hard thing in the ground

5. throw
   a. to name something
   b. to put something into the air
   c. to make something work
   d. to stop something from being hurt

6. island
   a. land
   b. salt water
   c. feelings
   d. hard thing

7. discover
   a. to be nice
   b. to find something
   c. to stop
   d. to name

8. step
   a. to keep from harm
   b. to be next to
   c. to walk
   d. to hurt

9. beach
   a. water that comes on land
   b. a sandy or rocky place by the ocean
   c. the flavor of something
   d. something could happen

10. fix
   a. to make something work
   b. to pass from physical life
   c. to be honest
   d. to make something move in the air

Exercise 2

Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to be touching something
   a. beach b. against c. discover d. wave
2. to break something
   a. identify b. maybe c. damage d. ocean
3. a way that you feel
   a. prevent b. emotion c. rock d. pleasant
4. very honest
   a. still b. step c. throw d. frank
5. land in the middle of water
   a. save b. taste c. island d. fix

Exercise 3

Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. **wave / beach**
   I like to play on the _______________.
   The big _______________ pushed the swimmer back.
2. **ocean / island**
   They walked across the _______________ to find food.
   I am scared of some animals that live in the _______________.
3. **fix / damage**
   My dad knows how to _______________ cars.
   If you _______________ the light, we won't be able to see at night.
4. **still / rock**
   We have to go around that large _______________.
   We are _______________ planning to go to Florida this winter.
5. **step / throw**
   Do you know how to _______________ a football?
   Please _______________ into the house.

The Starfish

Last summer I took a trip to an **island**. I had a lot of fun. I sat and watched the **waves** and listened to the **ocean**. I learned to **identify** birds. I **discovered** pretty things and enjoyed the **taste** of new foods. It was a very nice time.

One evening I took a **pleasant** walk by the ocean. When the waves came in, many starfish* fell on the **beach**. Some starfish went back into the water, and they were safe. But other starfish were **still** on the sand. They would die if they did not get into the water. There were many starfish on the beach that night. It made me sad, but I knew I could not **fix** the problem. I **stepped** very carefully so I did not **damage** them.

Then I saw a little girl. She was also sad about the starfish. She wanted to **prevent** all of them from dying. She asked me if I could **perhaps** help her.

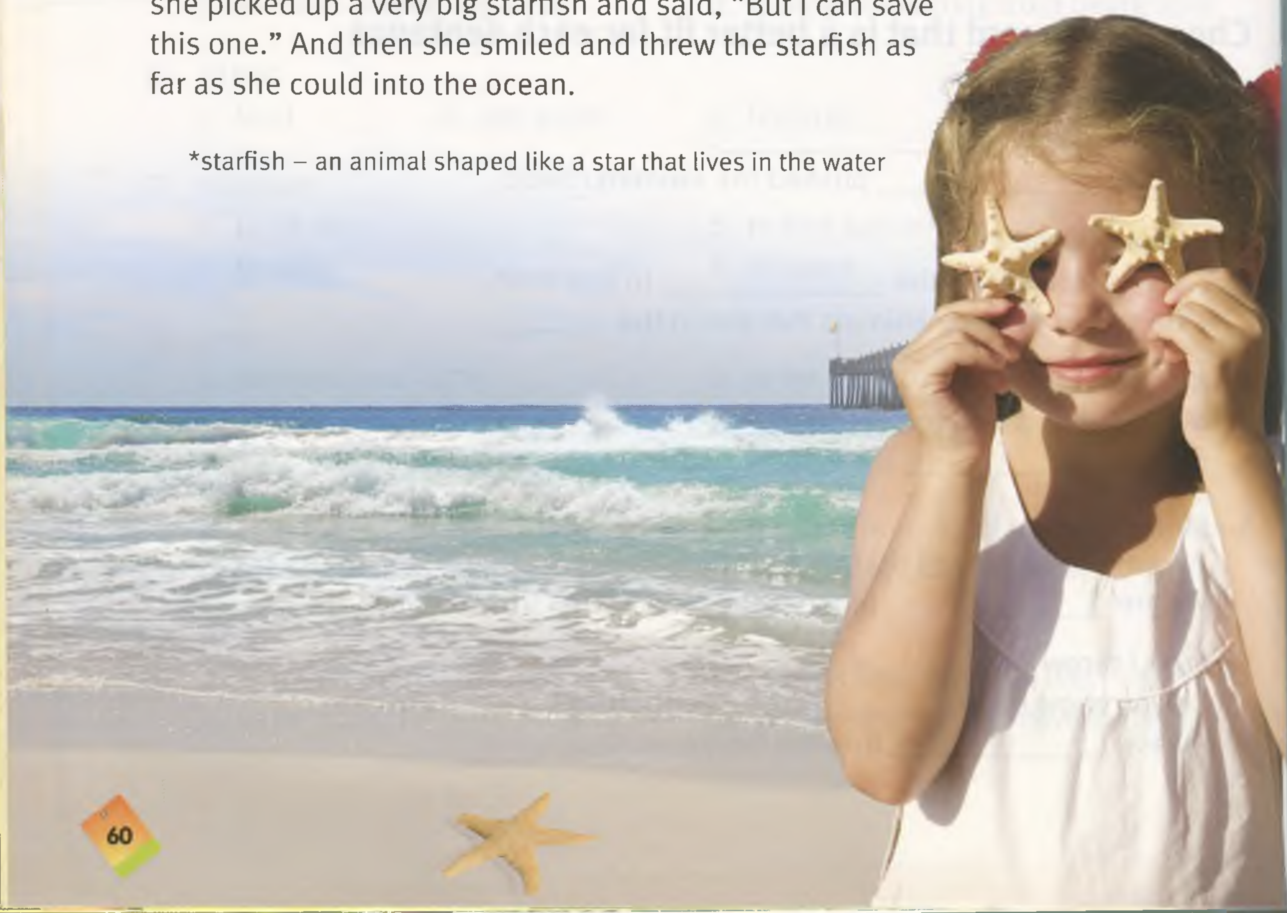
"To be **frank**, I don't think we can do anything," I said.

The little girl started to cry. She sat back **against** a **rock** and thought for a while. Finally, the **emotion** was gone. She stopped crying and stood up. Then she picked up a starfish and **threw** it into the water.

"What are you doing?" I asked her. But she did not answer me. She just threw as many starfish as she could. "You cannot **save** all of them!" I said.

She stopped to look at me. "No, I cannot save them all," she replied. Then she picked up a very big starfish and said, "But I can save this one." And then she smiled and threw the starfish as far as she could into the ocean.

*starfish – an animal shaped like a star that lives in the water



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A girl who wants to save starfish
   b. How to throw starfish
   c. A girl who is too frank
   d. Birds and animals at the ocean

2. What causes the little girl's emotion?
   a. She cannot fix the damage she finds to homes.
   b. She cannot prevent starfish from dying in the sand.
   c. She discovers starfish in the water.
   d. She steps on a rock and hurts her foot.

3. What does the man think is NOT good about the island?
   a. Watching the waves
   b. Identifying birds
   c. The starfish dying on the sand
   d. Tasting new food

4. What does the girl think the man can perhaps do?
   a. Identify birds
   b. Take a walk on the beach
   c. Discover something pretty
   d. Help her save starfish

5. Which starfish were safe on the beach?

____

____

UNIT 10

Word List



benefit [bénəfit] *n.*

A **benefit** is a good thing.

→ *Being able to fly is a good **benefit** to birds.*



certain [sə́:rtən] *adj.*

If you are **certain** about something, you know it is true.

→ *I am **certain** that zebras have stripes.*



chance [tʃæns] *n.*

A **chance** is an opportunity to do something.

→ *I had a **chance** to see the Roman Coliseum last summer.*



effect [ifékt] *n.*

An **effect** is a change made by something else.

→ *The medicine had a good **effect** on the boy.*



essential [isénʃəl] *adj.*

If something is **essential**, it is very important and necessary.

→ *It is **essential** to have oxygen when you scuba dive.*



far [fɑ:r] *adj.*

If something is **far**, it is not close.

→ *It's **far** going from the east coast to the west coast of America.*



focus [fóukəs] *v.*

To **focus** on something is to think about it and pay attention to it.

→ *My mom always helps me to **focus** on my school work.*



function [fʌ́ŋkʃən] *n.*

The **function** of something is what it does.

→ *The **function** of a flashlight is to help you see in the dark.*



grass [græs] *n.*

Grass is the green leaves that cover the ground.

→ *The **grass** looked so soft and green.*



guard [gɑ:rd] *v.*

To **guard** something is to take care of it.

→ *The police officer will **guard** us from any harm.*



image [ímidʒ] *n.*

The **image** of something is a picture of it.

→ *The **image** of her eye was very clear.*



immediate [imí:diət] *adj.*

If something is **immediate**, it happens quickly.

→ *An **immediate** response came from the pizza place.*



primary [práimeri] *adj.*

If something is **primary**, it is the most important thing.

→ *His **primary** thoughts are about money.*



proud [praud] *adj.*

If someone feels **proud**, they are happy about what they have done.

→ *She is **proud** of the picture she drew of her house.*



remain [riméin] *v.*

To **remain** somewhere is to stay there.

→ *My sister had to **remain** home since she was sick.*



rest [rest] *v.*

To **rest** is to stop being active while the body gets back its strength.

→ *I **rested** on the couch after work.*



separate [sépərèit] *adj.*

If two things are **separate**, they are not together.

→ *New York and Los Angeles are in two **separate** parts of America.*



site [sait] *n.*

A **site** is a place.

→ *We found the perfect **site** for our picnic.*



tail [teil] *n.*

A **tail** is a part of an animal's body, sticking out from its rear or back.

→ *Our dog wags its **tail** when it's happy.*



trouble [trʌ́bəl] *n.*

Trouble is a problem or a difficulty.

→ *I have **trouble** working with my boss.*

Exercise 1

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. It is very important that you call your mother soon.

   essen ____

2. The good thing about being old is that you know many things.

   bene _ _ _

3. I have problems with my science homework.

   tro _ _ _ _

4. I am sure that she will come to his party.

   cer _ _ _ _

5. The job of the stove is to cook.

   fun _ _ _ _ _

6. That is the place where they met.

   si _ _

7. I saw his picture on TV.

   i _ _ _ _

8. The twins don't like to be apart.

   s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

9. I like to stay at home on the weekends.

   r _ _ _ _ _

10. His part that comes out of his rear was shaking because he was happy.

    t _ _ _

Exercise 2

Part A Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. effect / benefit
   The ______________ of the rain was slippery roads.
   The ______________ of waking up early is being at work on time.

2. primary / immediate
   She had to make a(an) ______________ phone call.
   The ______________ cause of my problems is laziness.

3. rested / proud
   He was ______________ when he got the best score.
   We ______________ under the shade of a tree.

4. far / separate
   Her new school is ______________ from here.
   She and her best friend hate to be in ______________ classrooms.

5. guard / remain
   I have to ______________ my money from my little brother.
   I have to ______________ in school for four more years.

Part B Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. Every year for my birthday, ________________.
   ___ a. I return to the site of my birth ___ b. my cat has a short tail

2. I believe her ________________.
   ___ a. because she has a chance to lie ___ b. because she's certain of the facts

3. My new watch is great. ________________.
   ___ a. It has many functions ___ b. It causes me trouble

4. I was afraid ________________.
   ___ a. because I thought of a scary image of a snake
   ___ b. because I didn't focus on my work

5. I eat many fruits ________________.
   ___ a. because they are essential for good health
   ___ b. because they taste like grass

The First Peacock

Argos lived in Ancient Greece. He was a husband and a **proud** father. He worked hard and did well at his job. But one thing about him wasn't normal. He was born with 100 eyes. Having many eyes was usually a **benefit** to him. He had a **chance** to see many things.

Also, since he had so many eyes, he was very good at **guarding** things. While sleeping, he only **rested** a few eyes at a time. The others stayed awake. He worked for Hera, a great goddess. His **primary function** was to guard a special cow. The cow was very important to Hera. It was her favorite pet. The most **essential** part of his job was to keep the cow alone. It had to be kept **separate** from all the other cows and **far** away from people.

This was an easy job for Argos. The cow just ate **grass** all day. But the god Zeus wanted the cow. He wanted to take it away from Hera. He had a plan. He found a great music player. He asked the man to play a beautiful song for Argos. Zeus was **certain** Argos would go to sleep.

The song had an **immediate effect**. Argos couldn't **focus** on his job. He fell asleep. Zeus saw this, and he took the cow.

Hera was very angry with Argos. She turned him into a peacock. She put his many eyes on his **tail**. Argos was very sad.

Zeus saw how much **trouble** he had caused Argos. He made another plan. He turned Argos into a group of stars. He wanted Argos to **remain** in the sky forever. Even today, Argos' **image** remains there, above the **site** where all his problems began. We can still see him in the night sky.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why it is essential to guard cows
   b. How to play beautiful music
   c. How the image of a peacock in the sky came about
   d. How being born with 100 eyes benefited a man

2. Why was guarding Hera's cow easy for Argos?
   a. All it did was eat grass all day.
   b. It was kept separate from all the other cows.
   c. He had a chance to listen to music.
   d. He was able to sleep instead of focusing on it.

3. Why did Zeus turn Argos into a group of stars?
   a. He wanted Argos to see the site of his trouble.
   b. He was certain that Argos would fall asleep.
   c. He wanted to make Argos remain in the sky forever.
   d. He wanted to cause Argos immediate trouble.

4. What was the primary function of Argos' job?
   a. To make sure the cow was never sad
   b. To keep the cow far away from people
   c. To see the effects of music on the cow
   d. Work for a proud goddess named Hera

5. How did Argos sleep?

____

____

UNIT 11

Word List



anymore [ènimɔ́:r] *adv.*

Anymore means any longer.

→ *Her old pants don't fit her **anymore**.*



asleep [əslí:p] *adj.*

When a person is **asleep,** they are not awake.

→ *The baby has been **asleep** for hours.*



berry [béri] *n.*

A **berry** is a small round fruit that grows on certain plants and trees.

→ *The **berry** looked delicious.*



collect [kəlékt] *v.*

To **collect** things is to group them together all in one place.

→ *I **collected** shells when I was younger.*



compete [kəmpí:t] *v.*

To **compete** is to try to be better than someone.

→ *He will **compete** with very good athletes.*



conversation [kὰnvərséiʃən] *n.*

A **conversation** is a talk between people.

→ *There were two **conversations** going on at once.*



creature [krí:tʃər] *n.*

A **creature** is any living thing.

→ *The **creature** we saw today was either a dolphin or a porpoise.*



decision [disíʒən] *n.*

A **decision** is a choice.

→ *He made the wrong **decision**.*



either [í:ðər] *conj.*

Either is used with "or" to say there are two or more possibilities.

→ *You can choose to be **either** white or black when you play chess.*



forest [fɔ́(:)rist] *n.*

A **forest** is a place with lots of trees and animals.

→ *I love to go walking in the **forest**.*



ground [graund] *n.*

The **ground** is the top part of the Earth that we walk on.

→ *The **ground** under our feet was dry and brown.*



introduce [intrədjúːs] *v.*

To **introduce** someone or something is to say who they are.

→ *I **introduced** myself to our newest co-worker today.*



marry [mǽri] *v.*

To **marry** is to legally become husband and wife.

→ *Rose and Henry were **married,** and they lived happily.*



prepare [pripέər] *v.*

To **prepare** is to get ready for something.

→ *I **prepared** my speech to the class.*



sail [seil] *v.*

To **sail** is to move a boat on the water.

→ *I love to **sail** my boat on the lake.*



serious [síəriəs] *adj.*

When something is **serious,** it is bad or unsafe.

→ *The accident was very **serious.***



spend [spend] *v.*

To **spend** is to use time doing something or being somewhere.

→ *I like to **spend** my free time fishing.*



strange [streindʒ] *adj.*

When something is **strange,** it is not normal.

→ *Joe had a **strange** look on his face after he saw what happened.*



truth [truːθ] *n.*

The **truth** is a fact or something that is right.

→ *He was telling the **truth** about seeing a large green snake.*



wake [weik] *v.*

To **wake** is to not be sleeping anymore.

→ *He is always full of energy when he **wakes** in the morning.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to marry
   a. collect b. wed c. prepare d. introduce
2. a living thing
   a. conversation b. truth c. creature d. decision
3. to move a boat across the water
   a. spend b. berry c. forest d. sail
4. one thing or the other
   a. asleep b. compete c. either d. serious
5. any longer
   a. ground b. strange c. wake d. anymore

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The doll broke when it fell onto the <u>floor</u>.
   gr _ _ _ _
2. I like to <u>use my time</u> taking long walks in the forest.
   sp _ _ _ time
3. He loved to <u>travel in his boat</u> to many islands.
   sa _ _
4. I <u>stop sleeping</u> when the dog barks.
   w _ _ _
5. The <u>area</u> was full of trees and plants.
   f _ _ _ _ _

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK

compete	decision	collect	strange
prepare	serious	truth	asleep
introduce	conversation		

1. To ________________ for the test, I had to study a long time.
2. Playing with a knife can lead to ________________ injury.
3. It's ________________ for her to be mean; usually she is very kind.
4. Michael's parents and teacher had a ________________ about his grades.
5. I ________________ books, and now I have over 500 of them.
6. She did not know my name, so I had to ________________ myself.
7. I had to make a ________________ about which book I wanted to buy.
8. He lies a lot, but I hope he is telling the ________________.
9. Many countries ________________ in the Olympics every four years.
10. He was so tired that he fell ________________ right away.

Princess Rose and the Creature

There was once a beautiful princess named Rose. Her mother, the queen, however, was not as beautiful as the princess. The queen felt bad that she was not the most beautiful woman in the kingdom **anymore**. She was tired of **competing** with her daughter. She made a **decision**. She **prepared** a drink for the princess. After the princess drank it, she fell **asleep**. Then the queen took the princess to the **forest**. She left the princess there. It was a very **serious** thing to do. **"Either** she will be killed by animals or she will get lost in the forest," the queen thought.

The princess had a dream. She dreamed about a man with brown hair and brown eyes. It was the man she would wed.

The princess **woke** up. She saw a **strange creature** on the **ground**. It looked like a man, but he was hairy and green. He had horns on his head and a pig's nose.

The creature said, "Did I scare you? I hope not. Let me **introduce** myself. I am Henry."

"I am not scared. To tell you the **truth**, I think you are cute," said Rose.

Rose and Henry **spent** the day together. They **collected** **berries**, caught fish, and had lunch. They had a very good day filled with nice **conversations**.

"Rose, I have to go home," said Henry. "My ship will **sail** home soon. I can't leave you here in the forest alone. Will you come with me?"

Rose was very happy. She gave Henry a kiss right on his pig nose. As soon as she kissed Henry, he began to change. His pig nose turned into a man's nose. His horns and green hair went away. Standing in front of her was the man Rose had dreamt about.

Rose and Henry were **married**, and they lived happily.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A strange creature that competes with a princess
   b. Why a queen had a conversation with a princess
   c. How a princess met a creature in a forest
   d. A serious decision made by a princess

2. Which of the following is NOT true in the story?
   a. The queen fell asleep in the forest.
   b. The princess had a dream.
   c. The creature wasn't mean or scary.
   d. Henry said he was going to sail away on a ship.

3. What did the queen want to happen to the princess?
   a. A creature would wake the princess.
   b. A creature would prepare a drink for the princess.
   c. An animal would kill the princess if she was left on the ground.
   d. Rose and a creature would collect either berries or fruits.

4. Which of the following is true at the end of the story?
   a. Rose introduces Henry to the queen.
   b. Rose and Henry wed.
   c. The queen learns the truth about Rose.
   d. The queen sails away on a ship.

5. What did the princess dream in the forest?

____

____

UNIT 12
Word List



alone [əlóun] *adj.*
If someone is **alone**, they are not with another person.
→ *The boy wanted to be **alone** to think.*



apartment [əpɑ́:rtmənt] *n.*
An **apartment** is a set of rooms in a building where people live.
→ *She has a nice **apartment** in the city.*



article [ɑ́:rtikl] *n.*
An **article** is a story in a newspaper or magazine.
→ *Did you read the **article** in the newspaper about the soccer game?*



artist [ɑ́:rtist] *n.*
An **artist** is a person who paints, draws, or makes sculptures.
→ *He went to Paris to become an **artist**.*



attitude [ǽtitjù:d] *n.*
Someone's **attitude** is the way they feel and think.
→ *John has a bad **attitude**. He's always angry.*



compare [kəmpɛ́ər] *v.*
To **compare** means to say how two things are the same and different.
→ *If you **compare** cats and dogs, you'll see that they're both good pets.*



judge [dʒʌdʒ] *v.*
To **judge** something is to say if it is good or bad.
→ *The boy was going to **judge** how his mother's turkey tasted.*



magazine [mǽgəzì:n] *n.*
A **magazine** is a regular publication with news, stories, and articles.
→ *She likes to read fashion **magazines**.*



material [mətiəriəl] *n.*
A **material** is what is used to make something.
→ *Brick is a good **material** for building houses.*



meal [mi:l] *n.*
A **meal** is a time when food is eaten like breakfast, lunch, or dinner.
→ *Breakfast is my favorite **meal** because I enjoy breakfast foods.*



method [méθəd] *n.*

A **method** is the way to do something.

→ *One **method** to remember things is to tie a string around your finger.*



neighbor [néibər] *n.*

A **neighbor** is a person who lives near you.

→ *I like my **neighbor** because he's very friendly.*



professional [prəféʃənəl] *adj.*

If something is **professional**, it deals with work that uses special skills.

→ *If you want to be a pilot, you must have **professional** training.*



profit [prάfit] *n.*

A **profit** is the extra money you make when you sell something.

→ *I made a small **profit** from selling my old clothes.*



quality [kwάləti] *n.*

The **quality** of something is how good it is.

→ *The **quality** of his car is very good.*



shape [ʃeip] *n.*

A **shape** is a simple form like a square or circle.

→ *The triangle is my favorite **shape**.*



space [speis] *n.*

A **space** is an empty area.

→ *I don't have much **space** for things in my small house.*



stair [stɛə:r] *n.*

Stairs are the things that are used to go up in a building.

→ *You can take the **stairs** to the second floor.*



symbol [simbəl] *n.*

A **symbol** is a thing that stands for something else.

→ *This **symbol** tells us that we cannot smoke in this area.*



thin [θin] *adj.*

If someone or something is **thin**, they are not fat.

→ *The man was **thin** because he didn't eat much.*

Exercise 1

Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. a person who paints, draws, or sculpts
   a. magazine b. article c. artist d. alone

2. to decide that something is good or bad
   a. neighbor b. judge c. meal d. compare

3. a way of doing something
   a. method b. profit c. professional d. attitude

4. how good something is
   a. apartment b. thin c. quality d. stairs

5. something used to make other things
   a. shape b. symbol c. material d. space

Part B Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I don't like the <u>person who lives near me</u>.
   neigh _ _ _ _

2. I read a <u>regular publication</u> about sports.
   maga _ _ _ _ _

3. The doctor gave his <u>expert and qualified</u> advice.
   profe _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

4. He <u>looked at the differences between</u> two books.
   co _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

5. She has a good <u>way of thinking about things</u>.
   a _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Exercise 2

Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. When you are **alone**, you are with another person.
   ___ b. You can read **articles** in a newspaper.

2. ___ a. If you make a **profit**, you have more money than you did before.
   ___ b. If you have **professional** training, you can't do a difficult job.

3. ___ a. The Earth is a very **thin** planet.
   ___ b. If something is a **symbol**, it stands for something else.

4. ___ a. You can use **stairs** to go up inside a building.
   ___ b. Since she is a lawyer, people call my wife an **artist**.

5. ___ a. There are many **apartments** in one building.
   ___ b. Your **attitude** is the way you look.

6. ___ a. You cannot get information from a **magazine**.
   ___ b. If you **compare** two things, you say how they are different.

7. ___ a. If you **judge** something, you know if it is good or bad.
   ___ b. **Neighbors** are people who live far from you.

8. ___ a. A **meal** has food and a drink.
   ___ b. A **shape** is something you cannot see.

9. ___ a. A **symbol** is a picture of two different things.
   ___ b. You must have **space** to add more things to a room.

10. ___ a. If something has low **quality**, it is very good.
    ___ b. A **material** is used to make something else.

The Crazy Artist

Frenhofer was the best **artist** in the world. Everyone loved him. The **quality** of his paintings was very high. He always used the best **materials**. He made a big **profit** from his paintings. He had delicious **meals** with his rich **neighbors**. He taught art classes. Life was good.

Then his **attitude** changed. He stopped selling paintings and teaching. He tried a new **method** of painting. He stayed **alone** in his **apartment** all day. He worked all day and all night, rarely eating. Soon Frenhofer became very **thin**. But he kept working on the same painting for many years. He worked as hard as he could.

Finally, he finished the painting. He was very happy and invited other artists to see it. "I want your **professional** opinion," he said. He wanted them to **judge** it and **compare** it to other paintings. Everyone was very excited as they went up the **stairs** to his apartment. Frenhofer was excited to show his painting, and the artists were excited to see it. "They'll love it," he thought. But they did not.

They were surprised by his painting. There was no white anywhere. Frenhofer filled the whole painting with lines and colors. There was no **space** for a normal picture. It was full of strange **shapes**. It looked bad to the other artists. He used **symbols**, and they didn't understand them. They thought it was terrible. "Why did you paint this strange picture?" someone asked. They didn't understand its beauty.

But after some time, many people began to like his painting. People wrote **articles** about it in **magazines**. They said it was his best work. They loved his strange symbols. They loved his strange colors. Frenhofer's painting reminded everyone that just because something was new didn't mean that it was bad. He also helped them to realize that sometimes it takes people a little time to understand great things.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A painter whose neighbors judge his art as poor quality
   b. An artist who teaches art classes in his apartment
   c. A man who writes articles for a magazine
   d. A thin man who eats meals with friends

2. Why does Frenhofer want the artists to see his painting?
   a. He wants to sell it to them for a profit.
   b. He wants them to judge his materials.
   c. He wants them to give their professional opinion.
   d. He wants to compare his new method to theirs.

3. What is true of Frenhofer's painting?
   a. It is made with low-quality materials.
   b. It is full of strange colors and shapes.
   c. It does not have any symbols in it.
   d. It is a picture of other artists.

4. Where do the other artists see his painting?
   a. It is alone in the space used for art classes.
   b. They go to Frenhofer's apartment.
   c. Frenhofer takes it to their apartment.
   d. It is on sale at a famous store.

5. How do the artists feel as they go up the stairs?

____

____

UNIT 13

Word List



blood [blʌd] *n.*

Blood is the red liquid in your body.

→ *I cut my finger and got **blood** on my shirt.*



burn [bəːrn] *v.*

To **burn** something is to set it on fire.

→ *I **burned** some wood in the camp fire.*



cell [sel] *n.*

A **cell** is a small room where a person is locked in.

→ *The jail **cell** was very small.*



contain [kəntéin] *v.*

To **contain** something is to have it inside.

→ *The mailbox **contained** a letter.*



correct [kərékt] *adj.*

To be **correct** is to be right.

→ *All of my answers on the test were **correct**.*



crop [krap] *n.*

A **crop** is food that a farmer grows.

→ *Wheat is a **crop** that is made into bread.*



demand [dimǽnd] *v.*

To **demand** something is to say strongly that you want it.

→ *The workers **demanded** to be paid more money.*



equal [iːkwəl] *adj.*

To be **equal** is to be the same.

→ *Both students are **equal** in age.*



feed [fiːd] *v.*

To **feed** is to give food.

→ *Mother **feeds** my baby brother everyday.*



hole [houl] *n.*

A **hole** is an opening in something.

→ *The man was going to jump into the **hole** in the ice.*



increase [inkriːs] *v.*

To **increase** something is to make it larger or more.

→ *They've **increased** the price of gas by 15 cents!*



lord [lɔːrd] *n.*

Long ago, a **lord** was a man in charge of a town.

→ *The **lord** of the town was not kind.*



owe [ou] *v.*

To **owe** is to have to pay or give back something received from another.

→ *I **owed** him twenty dollars, so I paid him back.*



position [pəzíʃən] *n.*

A **position** is the way something is placed.

→ *How can you sit in that **position**?*



raise [reiz] *v.*

To **raise** something is to lift it up.

→ *We had to work together to **raise** the last piece.*



responsible [rispɑ́nsəbəl] *adj.*

If a person is **responsible,** they do the right things.

→ *I try to be **responsible** and save money.*



sight [sait] *n.*

A **sight** is something interesting to see.

→ *I saw the pyramids of Egypt. What a **sight**!*



spot [spɑt] *n.*

A **spot** is a place where something happens.

→ *The kitchen is a good **spot** to eat meals.*



structure [strʌ́ktʃəːr] *n.*

A **structure** is a building.

→ *They just built a beautiful new **structure** downtown.*



whole [houl] *adj.*

Whole means all of something.

→ *I ate the **whole** pie. We don't have any more.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. the liquid in your body
   a. spot b. blood c. cell d. owe
2. to set on fire
   a. burn b. increase c. feed d. contain
3. doing what you should do
   a. demand b. raise c. position d. responsible
4. the same as something else
   a. hole b. structure c. lord d. equal
5. something interesting to see
   a. sight b. correct c. whole d. crop

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK				
feed	whole	cell	spot	correct

1. I left my coat in the __________ by the window.
2. The poor man had no money to __________ his family.
3. The robber was locked in a __________ for a year.
4. Did you read the __________ book or just part of it?
5. If I get the answers __________, I will pass the test.

Exercise 3

Check (√) the better response to each question.

1. What did your father demand?
   ___ a. He is not nice. ___ b. That I clean my room.
2. Will you help me raise this?
   ___ a. Yes. How high? ___ b. Yes, it goes lower.
3. What position were these in?
   ___ a. They were next to each other. ___ b. They came from the store.
4. Does that bottle contain water?
   ___ a. Yes. What is inside it? ___ b. No, it has milk in it.
5. Did you hear that Jim's house burned down?
   ___ a. That is terrible! ___ b. Is it bigger now?

Exercise 4

Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. **structure / cell**
   The bad guy sat on the floor of his ______________.
   Dad says the old ______________ is not safe.
2. **lord / owe**
   The ______________ ruled over 100 people in the town.
   I still ______________ the bank money for my university loan.
3. **spot / position**
   Won't your legs hurt if you stay in that ______________ for long?
   This is our favorite picnic ______________.
4. **whole / hole**
   The ______________ class was excited.
   I dug a ______________ to put a tree in.
5. **crop / feed**
   Do not ______________ any of the animals at the zoo.
   The farmer grew a ______________ of potatoes.

The Farmer and the Cats

Arthur was a **responsible** farmer, and Maria was a nice lady. But they were poor. They **owed** the town **lord** money for their land. One summer, their farm **burned**. One **structure** caught fire, and most of the animals ran away. Only the cats stayed. So Arthur and Maria had to bring in their **crops** without an animal's help.

On a fall day, the lord **demanded** his money. Arthur asked if the lord could wait until he brought in his crops.

The lord was angry. He **raised** his hands high and yelled, "Pay me by the end of the week. If you don't, I will **increase** the money you have to pay. I might put you in a jail **cell**."

So Arthur and Maria worked until there was **blood** on their hands. They finished four lines of corn and went to bed.

But the next morning, eight lines were finished! "Maria, didn't we stop in this **spot** here?" Arthur asked.

"Yes, that is **correct**. And the tools were in a different **position**, too," Maria said. They were surprised and happy. That day, they worked hard and finished five lines.

But in the morning, ten lines were done! Each day they did a lot of work. Each night, someone else did an **equal** amount of work. In a week, the **whole** field was finished. "Tomorrow I will sell the crops and pay the lord," Arthur said. But that morning, the crops were gone. A bag was in the middle of the field. It **contained** money.

"Maria, let's see who has helped us work." Through a **hole** in the wall, they saw a funny **sight**. The cats were dancing in the field and eating corn! Now Arthur knew what had happened. The cats had worked at night! After that, Arthur was very nice to his cats and **fed** them lots of corn.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What does Arthur do in the story?
   a. Put the lady in a jail cell
   b. Raise his hands high
   c. Demand money from people
   d. Work until there is blood on his hands

2. What is true of the cats in the story?
   a. They burn the farm and scare the animals.
   b. They do work equal to Arthur's work.
   c. They think Arthur is very responsible.
   d. They put all the tools in one spot.

3. What does the bag contain?
   a. A gift for the lady
   b. Corn to feed the animals
   c. Money for the lord
   d. A new kind of crop

4. What sight did Maria and Arthur see in the morning?
   a. A hole in the wall of their house
   b. A whole new structure on the farm
   c. The lord working in their fields
   d. The cats dancing on the farm

5. When will the lord increase the money that Arthur has to pay?

____

____

UNIT 14

Word List



coach [koutʃ] *n.*

A **coach** is a person who teaches sports.

→ *My **coach** gets very excited during games.*



control [kəntróul] *v.*

To **control** something is to make it do what you want.

→ *To **control** the TV, just push the buttons.*



description [diskrípʃən] *n.*

A **description** of someone or something says what they are like.

→ *I gave a **description** of the man with the gun and hat to the police.*



direct [dirékt] *adj.*

If something is **direct**, it goes straight between two places.

→ *The green path is a **direct** route to my house.*



exam [igzǽm] *n.*

An **exam** is a test.

→ *I did some practice questions for the math **exam** on the board.*



example [igzǽmpəl] *n.*

An **example** of something is a thing that is typical of it.

→ *Cola is an **example** of a soft drink.*



limit [límit] *n.*

A **limit** is the largest or smallest amount of something that you allow.

→ *My mother put a **limit** on how much I could use the phone.*



local [lóukəl] *adj.*

If something is **local**, it is nearby.

→ *The **local** market in my neighborhood sells all the food we need.*



magical [mǽdʒikəl] *adj.*

Magical describes a quality that makes someone or something special.

→ *The fireworks made the night sky look so **magical**.*



mail [meil] *n.*

Mail is letters and other things sent to people.

→ *I get a lot of **mail** because I have friends all over the world.*



novel [nάvəl] *n.*

A **novel** is a book that tells a story.

→ *He wrote a great **novel** about ancient China.*



outline [áutlàin] *n.*

An **outline** is the plan for a story or essay.

→ *Before I wrote my essay, I made an **outline**.*



poet [póuit] *n.*

A **poet** is a person who writes poems.

→ *William Shakespeare was one of the greatest **poets**.*



print [print] *v.*

To **print** something is to put it onto paper.

→ *Make sure that you **print** your name clearly.*



scene [si:n] *n.*

A **scene** is one part of a book or movie.

→ *A movie is made up of many short pieces or **scenes**.*



sheet [ʃi:t] *n.*

A **sheet** is a thin flat piece of paper.

→ *I only needed a single **sheet** of paper to do my homework.*



silly [síli] *adj.*

If someone or something is **silly**, they show a lack of thought.

→ *I made a **silly** mistake of dropping mom's vase.*



store [stɔ:r] *n.*

A **store** is a place where you can buy things.

→ *I picked up a few things at the grocery **store**.*



suffer [sʌ́fər] *v.*

To **suffer** is to feel pain.

→ *Her headache made her **suffer** all day.*



technology [teknάlədʒi] *n.*

Technology is new things made by using science.

→ *He loves **technology** such as laptop computers.*

Exercise 1

Part A **Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.**

1. He got a low score on the science <u>test</u>.

   ex ___

2. The evening was <u>filled with special things that made it different</u>.

   ma _______

3. He loves to have the best <u>things that are new to the world</u>.

   tech _________

4. I only read the <u>plan for the story</u>.

   ou _______

5. The writer is good at making <u>sentences about what someone looks like</u>.

   de _______________

Part B **Check (√) the better response to each question.**

1. Have you been to the local cinema?

   ___ a. Yes, I went there yesterday. ___ b. No, it is in the other city.

2. Will you go to the store?

   ___ a. No, I saw it yesterday. ___ b. Yes, I need a new hat.

3. Do you like the new coach?

   ___ a. Yes, he's very nice. ___ b. No, it is too expensive.

4. What was your favorite scene?

   ___ a. I didn't like any of them. ___ b. I bought it last week.

5. Did you buy the novel?

   ___ a. Yes, he was very nice. ___ b. No, someone gave it to me.

Exercise 2

Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. I like to read, ________.
   ___ a. so I buy many novels ___ b. so I am a poet

2. He doesn't always use the best judgment, ________.
   ___ a. she suffers a lot ___ b. so he makes some silly mistakes

3. He has many computers. ________.
   ___ a. They are on sheets ___ b. He loves technology

4. I don't play on the soccer team ________.
   ___ a. because I don't like the coach
   ___ b. because the outline is too long

5. She likes her teacher. ________.
   ___ a. He uses helpful examples
   ___ b. He writes a lot of mail in class

6. The movie was too boring. ________.
   ___ a. They shouldn't have printed it
   ___ b. It needed more exciting scenes

7. My dog won't bite you. ________.
   ___ a. I can control it ___ b. He is doing an exam

8. I need to buy some food, so ________.
   ___ a. I'm going to the store ___ b. I am over the limit

9. She doesn't like that book because ________.
   ___ a. she has a local book ___ b. the examples are not clear enough

10. When he travels, ________.
    ___ a. he always takes a direct flight
    ___ b. he gives a description of airplanes

A Magical Book

Sarah loved to read. She read **novels** and poems. She loved the beautiful **descriptions** and phrases. She loved reading work from **poets** and novelists. She didn't like video games or **technology**. She was on the basketball team, but she didn't like sports. Her parents made her play basketball. In fact, Sarah's parents made her do many things. But she didn't want to do those things. She just wanted to sit and read all day.

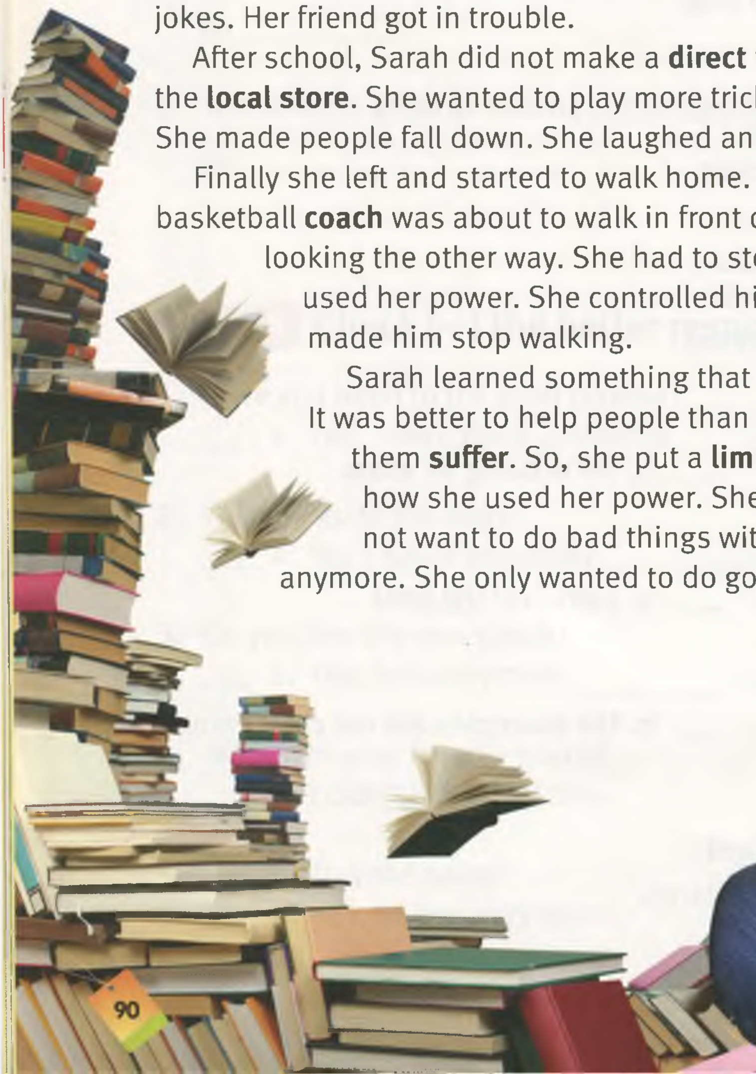
One day, a small book came in the **mail**. It was for Sarah. The book looked very special. It was **printed** on **sheets** of gold. Sarah began to read. The **outline** of the story was simple. It was about a **magical** place. Strange things happened there. One **example** from the book was about a boy who could **control** people. In one **scene**, he made his friends tell funny jokes.

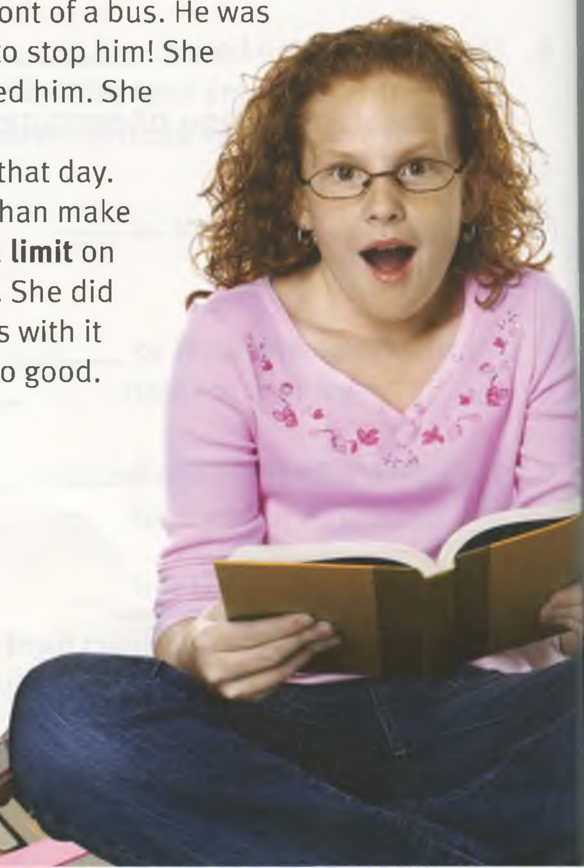
Sarah loved the book. She read it all the time. Then something strange happened. The book gave Sarah a special power. She could control other people. She was like the boy in the book. During one **exam**, she made her friend tell **silly** jokes. Her friend got in trouble.

After school, Sarah did not make a **direct** trip home. On the way, she went to the **local store**. She wanted to play more tricks on people. She caused problems. She made people fall down. She laughed and had fun.

Finally she left and started to walk home. Then she saw something. Her basketball **coach** was about to walk in front of a bus. He was looking the other way. She had to stop him! She used her power. She controlled him. She made him stop walking.

Sarah learned something that day. It was better to help people than make them **suffer**. So, she put a **limit** on how she used her power. She did not want to do bad things with it anymore. She only wanted to do good.





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A girl who gets a novel about technology in the mail
   b. A basketball coach who tells jokes to people
   c. A man who takes a direct trip to the local store
   d. A girl who can control other people

2. Why does Sarah love to read?
   a. It gives her control over other people.
   b. She likes the phrases and descriptions in books.
   c. She likes to tell jokes to her teachers.
   d. She wants to be a poet.

3. What does Sarah learn in the end?
   a. She should make other people suffer.
   b. Simple stories are the best.
   c. She must limit her power.
   d. She should not read during an exam.

4. What is true about the magical book?
   a. It is printed on sheets of gold.
   b. Its outline is hard to understand.
   c. It gives examples of good jokes.
   d. Sarah doesn't want to write in it.

5. Why is Sarah on the basketball team?

____

____

UNIT 15

Word List



across [əkrɔ́:s] *prep.*

To go **across** something is to go to the other side of it.

→ *He walked **across** the board to the other side.*



breathe [bri:ð] *v.*

To **breathe** means to let air go in and out of your body.

→ *We need strong healthy lungs to help us **breathe** well.*



characteristic [kæriktərístik] *n.*

A **characteristic** is something that shows what a person or a thing is like.

→ *One **characteristic** of tigers is their black stripes.*



consume [kənsú:m] *v.*

To **consume** something means to eat or drink it.

→ *Jack **consumed** a whole plate of spaghetti.*



excite [iksáit] *v.*

To **excite** someone means to make them happy and interested.

→ *I heard about the school dance on Friday. This **excited** me.*



extreme [ikstrí:m] *adj.*

If something is **extreme,** it is in a large amount or degree.

→ *His workout was so **extreme** that he was sweating heavily.*



fear [fiər] *n.*

Fear is the feeling of being afraid.

→ *I have a great **fear** of skateboarding.*



fortunate [fɔ́:rtʃənit] *adj.*

If you are **fortunate,** you are lucky.

→ *I was **fortunate** to get a seat.*



happen [hǽpən] *v.*

If someone **happens** to do something, they do it by chance.

→ *I **happened** to meet some new friends at school today.*



length [leŋkθ] *n.*

The **length** of something is how long it is from one end to the other.

→ *The **length** of the floor is three meters.*



mistake [mistéik] *n.*

A **mistake** is something you do wrong.

→ *My boss always yells at me when I make a* ***mistake****.*



observe [əbzə́ːrv] *v.*

To **observe** something is to watch it.

→ *Brian* ***observed*** *the sun rising over the mountains.*



opportunity [àpərtjúːnəti] *n.*

An **opportunity** is a chance to do something.

→ *I had an* ***opportunity*** *to take pictures in the jungle.*



prize [praiz] *n.*

A **prize** is something of value that is given to the winner.

→ *I won a* ***prize*** *for getting the best grade on my science test.*



race [reis] *n.*

A **race** is a contest to see who is the fastest.

→ *Paul is a fast runner, so he easily won the* ***race****.*



realize [ríːəlàiz] *v.*

To **realize** is to suddenly understand.

→ *After I left my house, I* ***realized*** *that I left the light on.*



respond [rispάnd] *v.*

To **respond** is to give an answer to what someone else said.

→ *When the teacher asked the question, we all* ***responded****.*



risk [risk] *n.*

A **risk** is a chance of something bad happening.

→ *I took a* ***risk*** *and climbed the snowy mountain.*



wonder [wʌ́ndəːr] *v.*

To **wonder** is to ask yourself questions or have a need to know.

→ *The young mother* ***wondered*** *if she'd have a boy or a girl.*



yet [jet] *adv.*

Yet is used to say something has not happened up to now.

→ *We can't go out* ***yet****; we're still eating.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. something of value that is given to the winner
a. opportunity b. prize
c. risk d. happen

2. lucky
a. extreme b. across
c. fortunate d. yet

3. to eat
a. consume b. breathe
c. realize d. observe

4. the feeling of being afraid
a. length b. fear
c. happen d. characteristic

5. to do by chance
a. respond b. realize
c. excite d. happen

6. how long something is
a. length b. characteristic
c. wonder d. mistake

7. to let air in and out of your body
a. observe b. breathe
c. consume d. excite

8. something you did wrong
a. happen b. fear
c. mistake d. risk

9. up to this point
a. extreme b. length
c. across d. yet

10. to understand
a. realize b. breathe
c. respond d. observe

Exercise 2

Part A Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I had to walk to the other side of the school to get to my next class.

   acr ____

2. Brad chose not to give an answer when I asked about his weekend.

   resp ____

3. Sarah ran around the park to get ready for the contest where people run against each other.

   ra ___

4. Michael saw the accident that occurred today.

   obs ________

5. Renee knew there was a chance of something bad happening when she went swimming in the ocean.

   r____

Part B Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. Being tall is a **characteristic** of many trees.
   ___ b. I was **fortunate** because I received some useless gifts.

2. ___ a. Because he left work early, Carl had an **opportunity** to go to the concert.
   ___ b. I could feel the **length** of the air outside.

3. ___ a. Angela felt **fear** when she got a good grade on her test.
   ___ b. Our team won. We were **fortunate**.

4. ___ a. Jeremy thought his hair was just the right **length**.
   ___ b. Michelle left her **characteristic** at my house.

5. ___ a. Theresa found an **opportunity** on the ground outside.
   ___ b. Billy feels **fear** when he has to talk in front of people.

The Big Race

A dog saw a group of animals **across** the road. He walked over to meet them. "What are you doing?" he asked them.

"I just sold them tickets to a race between the rabbit and the turtle," the duck **responded**.

This news **excited** the dog. He felt **fortunate** that he **happened** to be there. "I don't have anything to do today," the dog said. "I want to buy a ticket, too."

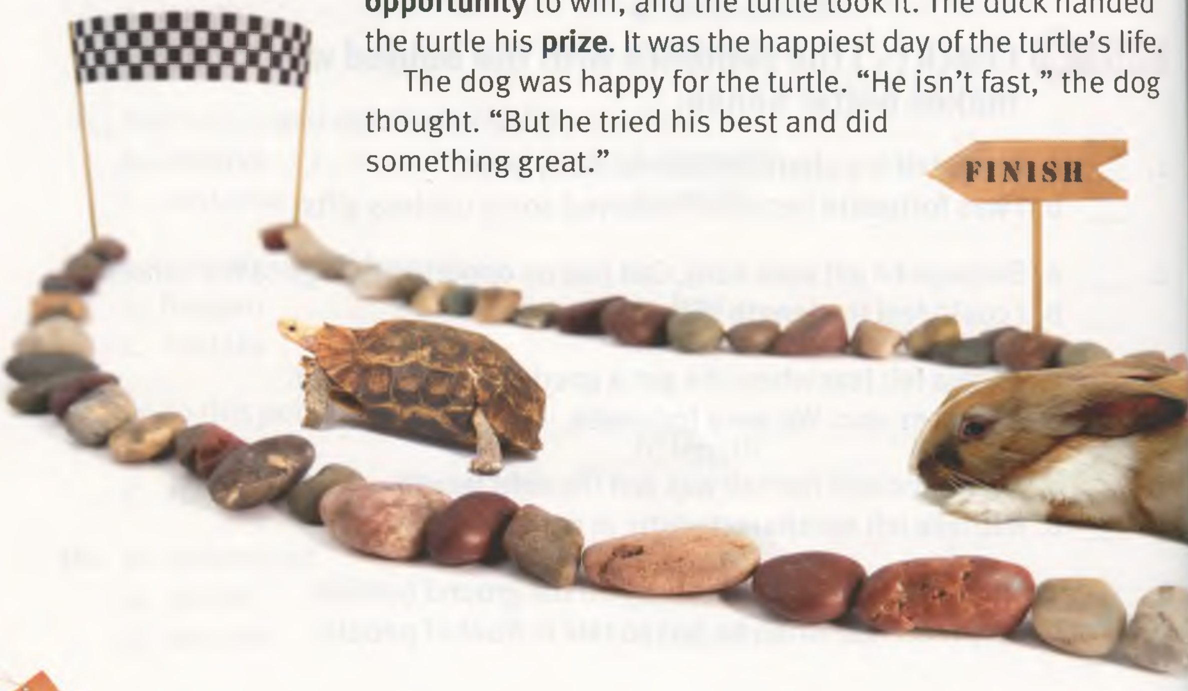
The dog sat down to **observe** the **race**. The race would be **extreme**. It would be many kilometers in **length**. The rabbit and the turtle stood next to each other. They waited for the race to start. The dog **wondered** why the turtle agreed to run against the rabbit. Being fast was not a **characteristic** of turtles. The rabbit was going to win easily.

Suddenly, the race began. The rabbit ran extremely quickly. The turtle walked slowly. After a minute, the rabbit looked back. He saw that the turtle was far behind him and was **breathing** quickly because he was so tired. The rabbit smiled and slowed to a walk.

A minute later, the rabbit said, "I'm winning, so I'll take a rest." He sat and began to **consume** some grass. Then, he let his eyes close. He wasn't the winner **yet**. But there was no **risk** of him losing the race. He went to sleep.

Hours later, a loud sound woke him. All of the animals were yelling and looking at the field. He felt **fear** for the first time. The turtle was almost at the finish line. Now, the rabbit **realized** his **mistake**. But the race was over. He gave the turtle an **opportunity** to win, and the turtle took it. The duck handed the turtle his **prize**. It was the happiest day of the turtle's life.

The dog was happy for the turtle. "He isn't fast," the dog thought. "But he tried his best and did something great."



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A race between a rabbit and a turtle
   b. The risk of running in a race
   c. The extreme speed of rabbits
   d. How to observe a turtle

2. What did the duck do for the other animals?
   a. He told them the news.
   b. He gave them a prize.
   c. He responded to their questions.
   d. He sold tickets to them.

3. Why did the dog think the turtle had no opportunity to win the race?
   a. The turtle hadn't won a race yet.
   b. The turtle couldn't walk across such a length.
   c. Being fast was not a characteristic of turtles.
   d. The turtle was not fortunate.

4. What did the rabbit do after he woke up?
   a. He consumed some grass.
   b. He realized his mistake.
   c. He breathed quickly.
   d. He excited the animals.

5. What did the rabbit see to make him feel fear?

____

____

UNIT 16 Word List



academy [əkǽdəmi] *n.*
An **academy** is a special type of school.
→ *There are many courses taught at the **academy** that I go to.*



ancient [éinʃənt] *adj.*
If something is **ancient**, it is very old.
→ *I want to see the **ancient** buildings in Rome.*



board [bɔːrd] *n.*
A **board** is a flat piece of wood.
→ *The sign was made of a few wooden **boards**.*



century [séntʃuri] *n.*
A **century** is one hundred years.
→ *Our company is celebrating a **century** of business in London.*



clue [kluː] *n.*
A **clue** is a fact or object that helps solve a mystery or crime.
→ *The detective found some **clues** on the sidewalk.*



concert [kɑ́nsə(ː)rt] *n.*
A **concert** is an event where you listen to people play music.
→ *I enjoyed the **concert** last night. The band was very good.*



county [káunti] *n.*
A **county** is the largest political division of a state in the US.
→ *He wanted to represent the citizens of his **county**.*



dictionary [díkʃənèri] *n.*
A **dictionary** is a book that tells you what words mean.
→ *I use the **dictionary** to learn new words.*



exist [igzíst] *v.*
To **exist** is to be real.
→ *Do you really think that unicorns ever **existed**?*



flat [flæt] *adj.*
Flat describes something that is level and smooth with no curved parts.
→ *My parents bought a new **flat** screen TV over the weekend.*



gentleman [dʒéntlmən] *n.*

A **gentleman** is a nice man.

→ *My grandfather is a kind and helpful **gentleman**.*



hidden [hídn] *adj.*

Hidden means to be not easily noticed or too hard to find.

→ *The **hidden** camera recorded everything in the parking lot.*



maybe [méibi] *adv.*

Maybe is used to show that something is possible or may be true.

→ *If I focus hard enough, **maybe** I can come up with the right answer.*



officer [ɔ́(:)fisər] *n.*

An **officer** is a leader in the army.

→ *The soldiers followed the orders of the **officer**.*



original [əridʒənəl] *adj.*

If something is **original**, it is the first one of that thing.

→ *This is the **original** painting of the Mona Lisa.*



pound [paund] *v.*

To **pound** something is to hit it many times with a lot of force.

→ *He **pounded** the nail with the hammer.*



process [prɑ́ses] *n.*

A **process** is the steps to take to do something.

→ *Making a cake is a long **process**.*



publish [pʌ́bliʃ] *v.*

To **publish** a book is to get it printed and ready to sell.

→ *That company **publishes** daily newspapers.*



theater [θí(:)ətə:r] *n.*

A **theater** is a building where you watch plays, shows, and movies.

→ *We went to the **theater** to see a play.*



wealth [welθ] *n.*

Wealth is a large amount of money.

→ *One of the most important things to some people is **wealth**.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. exist
a. the first one
b. to print a book
c. to be real
d. something to help you

2. clue
a. hint
b. steps
c. heavy
d. wood

3. maybe
a. where you see shows
b. possible or likely to be true
c. where classes are held
d. where you hear music

4. hidden
a. one hundred years
b. level with no curves
c. a nice man
d. not able to be seen

5. wealth
a. old
b. leader
c. money
d. season

6. pound
a. to hit hard many times
b. the steps you take
c. metal used in money
d. the largest political division of a state

7. century
a. first
b. hundred
c. school
d. man

8. officer
a. a leader in the army
b. where you listen to music
c. a sports group
d. something you use to help get a job done

9. theater
a. where you see a movie
b. a lot of money
c. a hint about something
d. a piece of wood

10. ancient
a. to be real
b. possible or likely to be true
c. very old
d. to get a book ready to sell

Exercise 2

Circle two words that are related in each group.

1. a. process	b. maybe	c. flat	d. publish
2. a. board	b. century	c. pound	d. ancient
3. a. county	b. concert	c. theater	d. clue
4. a. gentleman	b. officer	c. exist	d. concert
5. a. ancient	b. original	c. process	d. dictionary

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK				
flat	academy	theater	process	maybe

This morning, I walked down the hall to the field. It was time to get ready for the big soccer game! My school was playing against a private 1______________. My team had won every game this year. In the 2______________ of winning games, we had worked hard and had fun. If we won today, our coach said that 3______________ he would take us all to the 4______________ to see a new movie on their latest 5______________ screen.

Adams County's Gold

Adams **Academy** was a good school. Boys lived there and took classes. Tom worked hard all week. On a spring Saturday, he wanted to do something fun!

He asked his friend Jeff to go to the movie **theater**. "Sorry," Jeff answered. "I'm going to a **concert**."

So Tom asked Joe to go to the movies. But Joe's soccer team had a game.

Next, Tom went down the hall to Brad's room. Brad was reading a very large old book. "Hi, Brad," Tom said. "Are you reading a **dictionary**? It looks **ancient**."

"No. This is called *The **Wealth** of Adams **County***. It's about **hidden** gold in Adams County. It's more than a **century** old. It was **published** in 1870! Look, it even has the **original** cover on it."

Tom asked, "Where did you get it?"

"It's from my dad's friend. He is a nice **gentleman**, an **officer** in the army," answered Brad.

"The gold doesn't really **exist**, does it?" Tom asked.

"I don't know, but **maybe**! There are **clues** to it in this book. Let's find it!" Looking for gold sounded like fun.

The first clue was to find a **flat** tree underground. "It must be in the forest," Tom said.

Brad said, "The flat tree could be a **board** under the dirt. It could cover the gold."

Tom and Brad dug in the dirt all morning. The **process** of looking for gold made them hungry. They were ready to stop for lunch. But then Brad hit something hard. It was a board!

Brad **pounded** on the board until it broke. There was a small hole under it. "Look!" He held up a gold coin.

Tom saw a piece of paper in the hole. "Brad, there's more. It's a map to the rest of the gold!"

Brad smiled. "Let's go!" And they hurried to find the wealth of Adams County.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. Where do the boys look for the gold?
   a. At Adams Academy
   b. At the movie theater
   c. In the forest
   d. In a concert hall

2. What is NOT true of *The Wealth of Adams County*?
   a. It was published more than a century ago.
   b. It was written by an army officer.
   c. It still has its original cover.
   d. It tells about a board in the forest floor.

3. Why does Brad think the gold really exists?
   a. Because there are clues to it in a book
   b. Because a gentleman told him it did
   c. Because he was given an ancient dictionary
   d. Because it was hidden in the spring

4. Where will the boys probably go at the end of the story?
   a. To get tools to carry the gold
   b. To continue the process of finding gold
   c. To watch Joe's soccer team
   d. To pound on more boards

5. Why can't Jeff go to the movie theater?

____

____

UNIT 17

Word List



appreciate [əpríːʃièit] *v.*

To **appreciate** something is to understand its good qualities.
→ *I can* ***appreciate*** *the lovely scenery.*



available [əvéiləbəl] *adj.*

If something is **available,** it means you can get it.
→ *There were many seats* ***available*** *in the room.*



beat [biːt] *v.*

To **beat** someone means to do better than they do.
→ *I managed to* ***beat*** *everyone in the race.*



bright [brait] *adj.*

If something is **bright,** it shows a lot of light.
→ *The* ***bright*** *light from the explosion hurt my eyes.*



celebrate [séləbrèit] *v.*

To **celebrate** is to do something to show that an event is special.
→ *We all* ***celebrated*** *when we heard the great news.*



determine [ditə́ːrmin] *v.*

To **determine** means to choose or make a decision.
→ *He tried to* ***determine*** *which one to eat first.*



disappear [dìsəpíər] *v.*

To **disappear** means to go away or not be seen.
→ *The top of the building is* ***disappearing*** *in the clouds.*



else [els] *adj.*

If you talk about something **else,** you talk about something different.
→ *I wanted a bike for my birthday, but I got something* ***else.***



fair [fɛər] *adj.*

Fair describes treating someone in a way that is reasonable or right.
→ *He sold me his car for a* ***fair*** *price.*



flow [flou] *v.*

To **flow** is to move easily and continuously in one direction.
→ *The water* ***flowed*** *over the rocks and into the lake.*



forward [fɔ́:rwə:rd] *adv.*

If you move **forward**, you move in the direction in front of you.

→ *When he saw his mother, the baby crawled **forward** to her.*



hill [hil] *n.*

A **hill** is a round area of land. It is higher than the land around it.

→ *The sun was rising above the green **hills**.*



level [lévəl] *n.*

A **level** is a point on a scale that measures something.

→ *Please check the **level** of the temperature.*



lone [loun] *adj.*

If someone or something is **lone**, they are the only one of that kind.

→ *A **lone** man walked along the street.*



puddle [pʌ́dl] *n.*

A **puddle** is a pool of liquid on the ground.

→ *When the ice melted, it formed a **puddle**.*



response [rispɑ́ns] *n.*

A **response** is the answer to a question.

→ *He asked if I was sad. My **response** was "No."*



season [sí:zən] *n.*

A **season** is a time of the year: spring, summer, fall or winter.

→ *Fall is a warm **season**, while winter is very cold.*



solution [səlú:ʃən] *n.*

A **solution** is a way to solve a problem.

→ *There are many problems. We need **solutions**!*



waste [weist] *v.*

To **waste** means to carelessly use something all up.

→ *Turn off the water so you don't **waste** it.*



whether [ʍwéðə:r] *conj.*

You use **whether** when you must choose between two things.

→ *I could not decide **whether** to go left or right.*

Exercise 1

Part A Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. available

a. to answer
b. to win
c. to decide
d. able to get

2. level

a. a point on a scale
b. with much light
c. different
d. alone

3. appreciate

a. to go away
b. to have fun to show something is special
c. to use little of
d. to know why something is important

4. season

a. a pool of liquid
b. a part of the year
c. a high area of land
d. to move easily and continuously

5. solution

a. straight ahead
b. to show choice between two things
c. reasonable or in a right way
d. a way to solve a problem

Part B Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. His final offer was very reasonable.

f_ _ _

2. Don't throw it in the trash without using all of it.

wa_ _ _

3. The rabbit will go away if you get too close.

dis_ _ _ _ _ _

4. He asked if I liked new movies or old movies.

wh_ _ _ _ _

5. You must decide what to do next.

d_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Exercise 2

Part A **Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.**

WORD BANK

hill appreciate puddles response solution

1. That __________ is too high to climb.
2. We must find a __________ to the difficult problem.
3. I asked you a question. What is your __________?
4. The rain formed __________ on the road.
5. Do you __________ the thought that went into the gifts you got?

Part B **Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.**

1. Every New Year's Eve, we __________________.
   ___ a. celebrate with friends ___ b. check the level of the day
2. I put on my sunglasses because __________________.
   ___ a. the sun was so bright ___ b. a lone man stood on the road
3. Do you want chicken, ________________?
   ___ a. whether it happens or not ___ b. or do you want something else
4. If we try hard, we can __________________.
   ___ a. beat the other team ___ b. waste our time
5. Let's turn around and go back, _________________.
   ___ a. not forward ___ b. to the last season

The Race for Water

There was a town next to a river. The people there had a lot of water. But they **wasted** it. That made the Sky angry. It said, "If you waste water, I will take it away from you." But the people didn't listen.

When the **season** changed from spring to summer, the clouds **disappeared**. The **bright** sun was hot and made the river dry. There was no water **available**. People asked, "When will the rain fall?"

The Sky's **response** was, "You don't **appreciate** water. You waste it, and now I will never make rain again."

A boy **determined** that this wasn't **fair**. He thought of a **solution**. He asked the Sky to race him. He said, "If I get to the top of that **hill** before your rain can form **puddles**, you must fill our river."

The Sky laughed. "Little boy, I am the Sky. I am above everything **else**. You cannot **beat** me." But the boy knew he would win.

When the race began, the boy ran **forward**. The Sky started raining on the hill. But puddles did not form there. When it rained on the hill, the water went down.

The Sky kept raining. The water **flowed** down into the river. When the boy reached the top of the hill, the river was full. The people began to **celebrate**. It was the highest **level** the river had ever been at before.

The Sky was angry. "A boy can't beat me! I won't fill your river," it said.

Now the boy laughed. "It doesn't matter **whether** you want to fill it or not," he said. "You already did." The Sky looked at the full river.

"You tricked me," it said. It asked the people, "Do you appreciate water now?"

"Yes," they said. "We won't waste it."

That is how a **lone** boy saved his town and won the race for water.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A boy who swims in a river
   b. People who celebrate at a party
   c. A boy with the solution to a problem
   d. People who learn to appreciate a hill

2. The river became dry when ________________.
   a. the water went somewhere else
   b. the bright sun became very hot
   c. the people found available water nearby
   d. the season changed from summer to spring

3. How did the boy save the town?
   a. He made the clouds disappear.
   b. He beat the rain to the top of the hill.
   c. He moved forward faster than the sun.
   d. He promised not to waste any more water.

4. What was the last thing the Sky did in the story?
   a. It raced a lone boy to the top of the hill.
   b. It saw the river at its highest level.
   c. It asked the people for a response about water.
   d. It determined the people wasted too much water.

5. What did the boy say when he reached the top of the hill?

____

____

UNIT 18

Word List



argue [á:rgju:] *v.*

To **argue** is to angrily speak to someone because you do not agree.

→ *We **argued** about where to go for dinner.*



communicate [kəmjú:nəkèit] *v.*

To **communicate** is to give information by talking, writing, etc.

→ *I **communicated** with Paul about his new ideas.*



crowd [kraud] *n.*

A **crowd** is a large group of people.

→ *A large **crowd** had gathered on the street to see the accident.*



depend [dipénd] *v.*

To **depend** on someone or something is to need them.

→ *Children **depend** on their parents for many things.*



dish [diʃ] *n.*

A **dish** is a plate.

→ *She put a clean white **dish** on the table.*



empty [émpti] *adj.*

If something is **empty,** it does not have anything in it.

→ *My gas tank was almost **empty**, so I couldn't drive my car very long.*



exact [igzǽkt] *adj.*

If something is **exact,** it is just the right amount.

→ *Please use the **exact** amount of sugar for the cake.*



fresh [freʃ] *adj.*

If something is **fresh,** it is new.

→ *I just bought these oranges. They are very **fresh**.*



gather [gǽðər] *v.*

To **gather** is to collect several things usually from different places.

→ *Sam **gathered** some flowers for his mother.*



indicate [índikèit] *v.*

To **indicate** means to show, point or make something clear.

→ *He pointed to his eyes to **indicate** where he had hurt himself.*



item [áitəm] *n.*

An **item** is a thing that you buy or sell.

→ *I have many **items** for school in my bag.*



offer [ɔ́(:)fər] *v.*

To **offer** is to present someone with something.

→ *He **offered** me the keys to his car.*



price [prais] *n.*

The **price** of something is how much it costs.

→ *What is the **price** of this item?*



product [prɑ́dəkt] *n.*

A **product** is something that is made.

→ *My sister has many beauty **products** in her room.*



property [prɑ́pərti] *n.*

Property is something that someone owns.

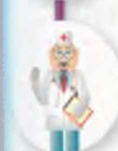
→ *The house is now my **property**.*



purchase [pə́:rtʃəs] *v.*

To **purchase** something is to buy it.

→ *I recently **purchased** a new car.*



recommend [rèkəménd] *v.*

To **recommend** something is to say that someone should do it.

→ *My doctor **recommended** that I get some exercise.*



select [silékt] *v.*

To **select** something is to choose it.

→ *I hope that I **selected** the right answers on the test.*



tool [tu:l] *n.*

A **tool** is something that helps you do a task.

→ *We used a **tool** to fix the window.*



treat [tri:t] *v.*

To **treat** is to act in a certain way toward someone.

→ *The cats **treated** the mouse very nicely.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. empty
a. in your mind
b. not containing anything
c. easy to see
d. sick

2. depend
a. to move forward
b. to jump
c. to need someone or something
d. to look at something

3. price
a. a sweet candy
b. how much something costs
c. a music show
d. a school

4. select
a. to change
b. to keep doing something
c. to choose
d. to fight

5. item
a. a path
b. someone who keeps the law
c. a thing
d. a place to watch a show

6. tool
a. something you study
b. a group of players
c. a loud noise
d. something that helps you do a task

7. crowd
a. a group of people
b. a flat piece of wood
c. 100 years
d. a sign

8. dish
a. something no one knows
b. an answer
c. a grown person
d. a plate

9. communicate
a. to shut
b. to go to where you can't be seen
c. to talk
d. to leave

10. exact
a. not on the top
b. not light
c. from a place nearby
d. the perfect amount

Exercise 2

Part A Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I suggest the oranges. They are delicious!

   reco ______

2. Do not disagree with your sister.

   ar ___

3. The company's things that it makes are very useful in the kitchen.

   pr _______

4. We can talk by phone.

   com ________

5. Why don't you present her a fair price for her house?

   of ___

Part B Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK				
treated	select	fresh	dish	gathered

Today, my friend 1 __________ me so nicely. First, he gave me some beautiful 2 __________ flowers. Next, he asked me to 3 __________ any CD from the store, and he bought it for me! Later when we got home, he made me close my eyes. When I opened them, I saw a great meal on a pretty 4 __________. There was even a vase full of flowers that he had 5 __________ from earlier that day. I will never forget this wonderful day.

The Little Red Chicken

A little red chicken had a store in a small town. She sold many different **items** to people in the town. The people loved her **products**.

One day, a cat came to her **property**. He saw the sign that **indicated** where the chicken's store was located. He wanted to **purchase** bread, but the chicken's store was almost **empty**. She had only a bag of wheat.*

"You can use the wheat to make bread," the chicken said.

"No, I don't want to work," the cat said. "I just want to buy bread." The cat became angry and left the store.

Later, the little red chicken saw the cat in a **crowd**.

"I will help you make the bread," she said.

But the cat **treated** her badly. He did not even **communicate** with her. He did not want to do any work.

So the chicken decided to make the bread. She **selected** the **exact** amount of wheat to make **fresh** bread. She used a stone to pound the wheat to get it ready. Soon, her bread was ready.

The cat came and saw the bread on a **dish**.

"Give me some of your bread," he said.

"No," said the little red chicken. "You did not help me make the bread. So you shall not have any to eat."



The cat **argued** with the chicken. He tried to **offer** a **price** for it. But the little red chicken did not want to sell her bread.

"Don't **depend** on others to do work for you," said the little red chicken.



"Then how will I get bread?" the cat asked.

"I **recommend** doing some work," said the little red chicken. "Use a **tool** to plant your own wheat. When it grows big, you can **gather** it and make your own bread. You need to learn to work for what you want."

*wheat – a type of plant used to make bread

Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is the story about?
   a. A chicken finding a friend to depend on
   b. A chicken making bread out of wheat
   c. Why a cat's store did not have any items
   d. The exact amount of wheat needed to make bread

2. What did the cat do when the chicken asked him to help make the bread?
   a. He did not communicate with her.
   b. He argued with the little red chicken.
   c. He said that he would gather all the things needed to make the bread.
   d. He treated her very nicely.

3. How did the cat find the chicken's store?
   a. He saw tools being sold outside of the store.
   b. He saw a stone with the store's name.
   c. His friend told him to purchase bread there.
   d. He saw a sign that indicated her property.

4. What did the cat do when he saw the fresh bread?
   a. He selected the product for himself.
   b. He tried to buy some of it for a price.
   c. He brought a crowd of friends with him to eat.
   d. He asked why her store was empty.

5. What did the little red chicken recommend the cat to do to have some bread?

____

____

UNIT 19

Word List



alive [əláiv] *adj.*

If someone or something is **alive**, they are not dead.

→ *My grandparents are still **alive** even though they are over 90.*



bone [boun] *n.*

A **bone** is a hard part of the body.

→ *I brought home a nice **bone** for my dog.*



bother [báðə:r] *v.*

To **bother** is to make the effort to do something.

→ *No one **bothered** to wash the dishes today.*



captain [kæptin] *n.*

A **captain** is the person who leads a ship or airplane.

→ *The **captain** sailed his ship to Australia.*



conclusion [kənklú:ʒən] *n.*

The **conclusion** of something is the final part of it.

→ *At the **conclusion** of the race, the spectators cheered for the winner.*



doubt [daut] *n.*

Doubt is a feeling of not being sure.

→ *I have **doubt** that the story is true.*



explore [ikspló:r] *v.*

To **explore** is to look for new places.

→ *He wants to **explore** the world and see new things.*



foreign [fɔ́(:)rin] *adj.*

If something is **foreign**, it is from a different country.

→ *Mexican food is a popular **foreign** food.*



glad [glæd] *adj.*

If you are **glad**, you are happy.

→ *I am **glad** you came to my party.*



however [hauévər] *adv.*

However means despite or not being influenced by something.

→ *She is a great cook. **However,** she never had professional lessons.*



injustice [indʒʌ́stis] *n.*

Injustice is a lack of fairness or justice.

→ *Putting an innocent person in jail is an act of* ***injustice****.*



international [ìntərnǽʃənəl] *adj.*

If something is **international**, it involves more than one country.

→ *The United Nations is a powerful* ***international*** *organization.*



lawyer [lɔ́:jə:r] *n.*

A **lawyer** works with the law and represents people in court.

→ *The* ***lawyer*** *left the courthouse after the judge made her decision.*



mention [ménʃən] *v.*

To **mention** something is to talk about it.

→ *The doctors* ***mentioned*** *the problems that the patient was having.*



policy [pάləsi] *n.*

A **policy** is a rule.

→ *He told us that his* ***policy*** *was to put customers first.*



social [sóuʃəl] *adj.*

If something is **social**, it is about many people in a community.

→ *People should come together and fix the world's* ***social*** *problems.*



speech [spi:tʃ] *n.*

A **speech** is something said to a group of people.

→ *She gave a* ***speech*** *to the class.*



staff [stæf] *n.*

A **staff** is a group of people working together in a company.

→ *My dad has a* ***staff*** *of four people to help him at the office.*



toward [təwɔ́:rd] *prep.*

If you go **toward** something, you go closer to it.

→ *Santa walked* ***toward*** *my house with a special tree.*



wood [wud] *n.*

Wood is the thing that trees are made of.

→ *I put the pieces of* ***wood*** *in a pile.*

Exercise 1

Part A **Choose the right definition for the given word.**

1. mention
   a. to say b. to look at c. to not believe d. to be happy
2. social
   a. about many countries b. not dead
   c. about many people d. about a different country
3. lawyer
   a. to be treated unfairly b. a person who works with the law
   c. leader d. a part of the body
4. however
   a. the last part b. part of a tree
   c. a rule d. despite something
5. bother
   a. to look for new places b. to make the effort to do something
   c. to talk about something d. to not believe

Part B **Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.**

WORD BANK

wood toward policy speech staff

1. My new desk is made of __________.
2. Students must start class at 9:00 each morning. This is the school's __________
3. There are over 500 people on the hospital's __________.
4. Go __________ the river, but stop before you get in the water!
5. The president gave a __________ last night.

Exercise 2

Part A Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. He gave a talk to a group of people at the meeting.
   spe ___
2. Did anyone make the effort to do their homework?
   bo _____
3. The chair is made of the material trees are made of.
   wo ___
4. The group of workers helped him with his work.
   s _____
5. He is not dead; I saw him yesterday.
   a _____

Part B Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK

mentioned	however	policy	staff	speech
bothered	conclusion	injustice	bones	doubt

My teacher's name is Mrs. Smith. Yesterday, she gave a 1__________ to our class. She said there was a new 2__________ about the school diet. No one is allowed to eat cookies anymore! The school's 3__________ decided that their students didn't eat healthily. They wanted students to improve their eating habits. Everyone will have to drink a cup of milk at lunch. She said milk gives our bodies stronger 4__________. She also 5__________ that sugar is bad for us. She said she had no 6__________ that we would all feel better. We all thought that it was an 7__________. But at the 8__________ of class, she told us one more thing, "It was a joke!" 9__________, no one thought that it was very funny. And no students 10__________ to laugh.

Shipwrecked

Simon Yates was a **lawyer**. He helped many people. **However**, he was not a nice man. His **policy** was to help only rich people. He didn't **bother** about **social injustice**. He made a lot of money, but many people didn't like him. Even people on his **staff** didn't like him. They wanted bad things to happen to him. In fact, they were **glad** when he got into trouble.

Simon had a very bad day. He did many things wrong and lost his job. Soon, he didn't have any money. His wife, Mrs. Yates, began to have **doubts** about him. Simon wanted to start a new life. He planned to leave the country.

He **mentioned** his plan to the **captain** of a ship. The captain was **exploring** the world. The captain felt bad for Simon and said, "I will take you to **foreign** countries." They left the next day.

Near the **conclusion** of their **international** trip, the weather turned bad. A wave pushed Simon off the boat. But he was **alive**. He swam **toward** an island. After a long time he got there.

At first he was upset. He was lost and alone. "I'll never go home again," he thought. He had a lot of problems, but he survived. He built a house in a tree. He lived on a diet of fish. He made tools from **wood** and **bones**. He made a cup to drink rainwater.

Slowly he learned to be happy on the island. He swam every day. He had trouble sometimes, but he always found a way to fix the problem. Life was simple. He liked it.

Finally, people on a ship saw Simon on the island. They wanted to take him home. But Simon was happy. He gave them a long **speech** about life. He said he wanted to stay. He liked his new, simple life more than his old life.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?

a. How the captain of a ship explored foreign places
b. How a lawyer stayed alive alone on an island
c. Why a man and a woman went on an international trip
d. Why it is a good policy to worry about social problems

2. Why does Simon not stay on the boat?

a. The staff do not like him.
b. He wants to swim toward an island.
c. A wave pushes him off the ship.
d. He does not like the diet of only fish.

3. How does Simon stay alive on the island?

a. He makes tools from bones and wood.
b. He makes clothes from a tree.
c. He eats food from the trees.
d. He uses a cup to drink seawater.

4. What did Simon mention in his speech?

a. He wanted to see Mrs. Yates.
b. He was unhappy to be alone.
c. He was glad to be on the island.
d. He had doubts about staying on the island.

5. What happens near the conclusion of Simon's trip?

____

____

UNIT 20

Word List



achieve [ətʃíːv] *v.*

To **achieve** something is to successfully do it after trying hard.

→ *I was happy that I could **achieve** my goal.*



advise [ədváiz] *v.*

To **advise** someone is to tell them what to do.

→ *My mother often **advises** people about their money.*



already [ɔːlrédi] *adv.*

If something happens **already**, it happens before a certain time.

→ *It is **already** time for the movie to start. Let's go in.*



basic [béisik] *adj.*

If something is **basic**, it is very simple or easy.

→ *I learned some **basic** English skills in school today.*



bit [bit] *n.*

A **bit** is a small amount of something.

→ *I ate a **bit** of chocolate before I went to bed.*



consider [kənsídər] *v.*

To **consider** something means to think about it.

→ *Pete didn't like his job. He **considered** getting a new one.*



destroy [distrɔ́i] *v.*

To **destroy** means to damage something so badly that it cannot be used.

→ *The glass was **destroyed**.*



entertain [èntərtéin] *v.*

To **entertain** someone is to do something that they enjoy.

→ *The clown **entertained** the kids at the party.*



extra [ékstrə] *adj.*

If something is **extra**, it is more than what is needed.

→ *The squirrel had **extra** nuts for the winter.*



goal [goul] *n.*

A **goal** is something you work toward.

→ *Her **goal** was to become a doctor.*



lie [lai] *v.*

To **lie** is to say or write something untrue to deceive someone.
→ *Whenever Pinocchio **lied** to his father, his nose grew.*



meat [mi:t] *n.*

Meat is food made of animals.
→ *This piece of **meat** I'm eating tastes very good.*



opinion [əpínjən] *n.*

An **opinion** is a thought about a person or a thing.
→ *Meg told me her **opinion** of my story. She said it was not funny.*



real [rí:əl] *adj.*

If something is **real**, it actually exists.
→ *The handbag has a stamp on it, so it's **real**.*



reflect [riflékt] *v.*

To **reflect** is when a surface sends back light, heat, sound or an image.
→ *Her face was **reflected** on the smooth glass.*



regard [rigɑ́:rd] *v.*

To **regard** someone or something is to think of them in a certain way.
→ *The boy **regarded** the girl as a good friend.*



serve [sə:rv] *v.*

To **serve** someone is to give them food or drinks.
→ *He **served** us our drinks quickly.*



vegetable [védʒətəbəl] *n.*

A **vegetable** is a plant used as food.
→ *Carrots are my favorite **vegetable**.*



war [wɔ:r] *n.*

A **war** is a big fight between two groups of people.
→ *Many young men died in the **war**.*



worth [wə:rθ] *adj.*

If something is **worth** an amount of money, it costs that amount.
→ *Our house is **worth** a lot of money.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. achieve
a. to think about something
b. to get something
c. to tell someone what to do
d. to break into pieces

2. reflect
a. to tell someone what to do
b. to think about something
c. to damage something very badly
d. to send back an image

3. opinion
a. a thought
b. a plant
c. an animal
d. a fight

4. already
a. not made up
b. before a certain time
c. more than is needed
d. very simple

5. goal
a. a thought about someone or something
b. a fight between groups of people
c. something you work toward
d. a small amount of something

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK				
meat	war	serve	regard	destroy

1. Chicken, pork, and beef are all kinds of __________.

2. Don't drop the glass bowl. You will __________ it.

3. Restaurants often __________ tea and coffee with breakfast.

4. Many teachers __________ their students as smart kids.

5. It is sad when two countries start a __________ with each other.

Exercise 3

Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. A **basic** tool has many parts.
___ b. If a toy is **worth** $1, it costs $1.

2. ___ a. Anyone can pet a **real** dog.
___ b. If a man has **extra** socks, he does not have enough.

3. ___ a. It is not smart to **lie** to your parents.
___ b. If a woman **considers** leaving, she doesn't want to go.

4. ___ a. If a bike is **worth** $50, it costs much less.
___ b. When you eat **vegetables**, you are eating plants.

5. ___ a. When a teacher **advises** her students, she asks them what they want to do.
___ b. Some people **entertain** others by telling funny stories.

6. ___ a. If a boy **considers** studying, he is thinking about doing it.
___ b. Many people like making new types of **vegetables**.

7. ___ a. A **basic** answer is a simple one.
___ b. A **bit** of food is a lot of it.

8. ___ a. If a girl brings **extra** paper, she has more than she needs.
___ b. People **entertain** others to make them sad.

9. ___ a. People believe others who **lie** often.
___ b. When you **advise** your friend, you tell him what to do.

10. ___ a. A **real** story never happened.
___ b. A **bit** of paper is a small piece.

The Seven Cities of Gold

Many years ago, a Spanish officer named Coronado heard the story of seven great cities. “The walls of these cities are made of gold,” his friends told him. “The people eat **meat** from golden plates and dress in nice clothes,” they said. They called these cities the Seven Cities of Gold. Were the cities **real**? Coronado never **considered** asking his friends.

Coronado thought to himself, “The things in these cities must be **worth** a lot of money.” So he went to find the Seven Cities of Gold. He took along three hundred men, many horses, and **extra** food. They headed west. Coronado wanted to **achieve** his **goal** very badly.

Coronado and his men rode for many days. Then they saw some cities. “We found the Seven Cities of Gold!” his men yelled, but Coronado wasn’t happy. He had a different **opinion**. “These can’t be the Seven Cities of Gold,” he said. “Look, they’re made of dirt!”

Coronado was right. The cities weren’t bright and golden. They were dirty and brown. The people didn’t eat meat from golden plates. They ate **vegetables** from regular bowls. They wore the most **basic** clothes.

Coronado **regarded** the cities as ugly places. “What happened to the cities of gold?” he thought. “Did someone **destroy** them? Was there a **war**? Did someone **already** come and take the gold?”

That night, the people of the cities **entertained** Coronado and his men and **served** them food. They **advised** Coronado to go home. “There is no gold here,” they told him. Coronado was angry. Did his friends **lie** to him?

He left the next morning. He looked back at the cities one more time. The sun **reflected** light on the dirt houses. Coronado thought he saw a **bit** of gold. Were his friends right after all? “No,” he told himself. “It’s just the sun.” Then he turned away and went home.





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A man who achieves his goal
   b. An officer who looks for cities of gold
   c. Men who destroy cities
   d. People who entertain and serve

2. What did Coronado NOT consider asking his friends?
   a. How much money the cities were worth
   b. If the people of the cities ate meat
   c. If the Seven Cities of Gold were real
   d. How much extra food to take west

3. Why was Coronado unhappy when he saw the cities?
   a. They were not made of gold.
   b. They were at war with each other.
   c. Someone destroyed them.
   d. He had already been to the cities.

4. What did the people of the cities advise Coronado to do?
   a. Eat basic vegetables
   b. Go home
   c. Regard the cities as dirty places
   d. Talk about his opinion of the cities

5. What did Coronodo do when he thought he saw a bit of gold on the houses?

____

____

UNIT 21

Word List



appear [əpiər] *v.*

To **appear** is to seem.

→ *She **appeared** to be sad. She was crying.*



base [beis] *n.*

The **base** is the bottom of something.

→ *The **base** of the table has three legs.*



brain [brein] *n.*

The **brain** is the organ in your head that lets you think.

→ *You must use your **brain** to solve the problem.*



career [kəriər] *n.*

A **career** is a job that you do for a large part of your life.

→ *He was in the hospitality business for most of his **career**.*



clerk [klə:rk] *n.*

A **clerk** is a type of worker. Clerks in a store help customers.

→ *The **clerk** added up her bill for the groceries.*



effort [éfərt] *n.*

Effort is hard work or an attempt to do something.

→ *He always puts a lot of **effort** into his studies.*



enter [éntər] *v.*

To **enter** a place is to go into it.

→ *Two guards greeted me as I **entered** the front door.*



excellent [éksələnt] *adj.*

When something is **excellent**, it is very good.

→ *I got an **excellent** score on my school test.*



hero [hí:rou] *n.*

A **hero** is a brave person who does things to help others.

→ *To children, the man in the blue and red costume was a real **hero**.*



hurry [hə́:ri] *v.*

To **hurry** is to do something quickly.

→ *I **hurried** home on my bike.*



inform [infɔ́:rm] *v.*

To **inform** someone is to tell them about something.

→ *I called and **informed** her about my idea.*



later [léitə:r] *adv.*

Later means after the present, expected, or usual time.

→ *She missed the train, so she'll arrive a little **later** than expected.*



leave [li:v] *v.*

To **leave** means to go away from someone or something.

→ *He packed his bag and was ready to **leave** for home.*



locate [lóukeit] *v.*

To **locate** something is to find it.

→ *I could not **locate** my keys in the house.*



nurse [nə:rs] *n.*

A **nurse** is a person who helps sick people in the hospital.

→ *A **nurse** helped me get better.*



operation [ɑ̀pəréiʃən] *n.*

An **operation** is when a doctor replaces or removes something in the body.

→ *The **operation** on my arm was a success.*



pain [pein] *n.*

Pain is the feeling that you have when you are hurt.

→ *His head was full of **pain**.*



refuse [rifjú:z] *v.*

To **refuse** something is to say "no" to it.

→ *The dog **refused** to play with the cat.*



though [ðou] *conj.*

Though is used when the second idea makes the first seem surprising.

→ ***Though** he was overweight, he liked to be active.*



various [vɛ́əriəs] *adj.*

If something is **various**, there are many types of it.

→ *She owned shoes of **various** styles.*

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the right words from the word bank.

WORD BANK

locate hero pain hurried clerk

I went to the video store last night. I wanted to 1__________ a DVD. I didn't know the name of the movie, so I told the 2__________ what it was about. I told her there was a 3__________ who could fly and nothing caused him 4__________. She went to the shelf and brought it to me. Then I 5__________ home to watch it.

Exercise 2

Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. When I went to the hospital, ____________.
   ___ a. the nurse gave me medicine
   ___ b. all the doctors and nurses will leave
2. He arrived on time, but Sarah won't be here ____________.
   ___ a. until much later
   ___ b. leaves in the morning
3. I really like that writer. He wrote an ____________.
   ___ a. effort of a story
   ___ b. excellent book
4. After I dropped the book on my foot, ____________.
   ___ a. I was in pain
   ___ b. I hurried home
5. He did not want to go to the party. He ____________.
   ___ a. appeared ready to go
   ___ b. refused to get into the car

Exercise 3

Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. Because the **base** of the lamp was broken, it could not stand up.
   ___ b. I decided to **leave** early so that I could be late.

2. ___ a. The roof was at the **base** of the house.
   ___ b. I had an **operation** to fix my broken nose.

3. ___ a. The **various** movies were all the same.
   ___ b. I like dogs, **though** I don't like most animals.

4. ___ a. I will **leave** early in the morning to catch my plane.
   ___ b. My friends and I decided to throw an **operation** for my sister.

5. ___ a. **Though** I was rich, I bought a lot of cars.
   ___ b. I made an **effort** to get the job done.

6. ___ a. He never used his **brain** when he faced problems!
   ___ b. The job **appeared** very quickly.

7. ___ a. I **entered** the house through the door.
   ___ b. I threw the **effort** with all my might.

8. ___ a. She **appeared** very happy on her birthday.
   ___ b. People use their **brains** to exercise.

9. ___ a. I **informed** him of the new rules.
   ___ b. I **entered** out of the room.

10. ___ a. The rock **informed** me that I was too heavy.
    ___ b. There were **various** things to do at the event.

Katy

I first met 8-year-old Katy on a rainy afternoon. I was a **nurse** at a hospital. The **clerk** at the desk told me about Katy. She was there because she felt a lot of **pain**. The doctors **located** a problem at the **base** of her **brain**. I knew she was special, even before she got better. I'll always remember Katy as a **hero**.

When I **entered** Katy's room, she was not in her bed. She was in a chair next to Tommy, a little boy. **Though** Katy did not feel well, she was playing with Tommy and his toys. It took a lot of **effort** for her just to sit in the chair. But she played with Tommy because it made him happy.

Katy was always smiling and never **appeared** to be in pain. She **refused** to just lie in bed. One day I found her painting a picture. Later, she gave it to one of the older patients. Another day she went outside to get flowers for another sick little girl. Katy made everyone smile.

The doctors **hurried** to fix the problem in Katy's brain. The **operation** was successful! The doctors **informed** the hospital staff of the good news. Katy was fine. She soon felt **excellent**. She got better and was able to **leave** the hospital a month **later**.

I have had a long **career** as a nurse. I have met many patients. However, I have never met another girl like Katy. Even after she got well, she still came to the hospital. She played **various** games with the young patients. She read many books to the older patients. Katy's kind heart helped her get better so quickly. She is a hero to me and everyone else at the hospital.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A clerk with a brain problem
   b. A little girl who is a hero
   c. A little girl who wants a career as a nurse
   d. Tommy and his various toys

2. Why does everyone like Katy?
   a. She does good things, even though she is in pain.
   b. She enters the hospital and saves a patient's life.
   c. She has a problem at the base of her brain.
   d. She hurries to help the clerk at his desk.

3. Which of the following is true at the end of the story?
   a. Katy refuses to go back to the hospital.
   b. Katy makes an effort to become a nurse.
   c. Katy feels excellent but goes back to the hospital to see other patients.
   d. Katy informs other patients of how to get better.

4. How did the nurse know Katy did not feel well?
   a. Katy appeared to be sad.
   b. Katy had to make an effort just to sit in a chair.
   c. The nurse located a problem in Katy's brain.
   d. The nurse asked Katy how she felt.

5. What does Katy do to help people?

____

____

UNIT 22

Word List



actual [ǽktʃuəl] *adj.*

Actual means that something is real or true.

→ *This is the **actual** sword that the King owned, not a fake one.*



amaze [əméiz] *v.*

To **amaze** someone is to surprise them very much.

→ *The news in the paper **amazed** Jack.*



charge [tʃɑːrdʒ] *n.*

A **charge** is the price to pay for something.

→ *The **charge** for the shirts was $15.00.*



comfort [kʌ́mfərt] *v.*

To **comfort** someone means to make them feel better.

→ *I wanted to **comfort** my friend after I heard the bad news.*



contact [kəntǽkt] *v.*

To **contact** someone is to speak or write to them.

→ *I **contacted** Sue about my party.*



customer [kʌ́stəmər] *n.*

A **customer** is a person who buys something at a store.

→ *The **customer** put a few items in a bag.*



deliver [dilívər] *v.*

To **deliver** something is to take it from one place to another.

→ *The man **delivered** Chinese food to my house.*



earn [əːrn] *v.*

To **earn** means to get money for the work you do.

→ *He **earns** his living as a chef in a great restaurant.*



gate [geit] *n.*

A **gate** is a type of door. Gates are usually made of metal or wood.

→ *We want to put up a wooden **gate** around our house.*



include [inklúːd] *v.*

To **include** something means to have it as part of a group.

→ *Does this meal **include** a soft drink?*



manage [mǽnidʒ] *v.*

To **manage** something means to control or be in charge of it.

→ *I had to **manage** the meeting myself.*



mystery [místəri] *n.*

A **mystery** is something that is difficult to understand or explain.

→ *The path on the map was a complete **mystery** to me.*



occur [əkə́:r] *v.*

To **occur** means to happen.

→ *When did the thunderstorm **occur**?*



opposite [ápəzit] *n.*

If A is the **opposite** of B, A is completely different from B.

→ *The **opposite** of black is white.*



plate [pleit] *n.*

A **plate** is a flat round thing that you put food on.

→ *I put my **plate** down so I could put some food on it.*



receive [risí:v] *v.*

To **receive** something is to get it.

→ *I **received** a present on my birthday.*



reward [riwɔ́:rd] *n.*

A **reward** is something given in exchange for good behavior or work.

→ *He was given a **reward** for his excellent performance.*



set [set] *v.*

To **set** something is to put it somewhere.

→ *Please **set** the dice down on the table.*



steal [sti:l] *v.*

To **steal** is to take something that is not yours.

→ *The men tried to **steal** money from the bank.*



thief [θi:f] *n.*

A **thief** is someone who quietly takes things that do not belong to them.

→ *A **thief** broke into our home and took my mother's jewelry.*

Exercise 1

Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to take something that does not belong to you
   a. steal b. include c. amaze d. plate

2. to happen
   a. manage b. set c. deliver d. occur

3. to make someone feel better
   a. reward b. earn c. comfort d. contact

4. to get
   a. receive b. gate c. charge d. actual

5. a person who buys something
   a. opposite b. mystery c. customer d. thief

Part B Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. If I **receive** a present, I give someone something.
   ___ b. If you **steal** money, you can get in trouble.

2. ___ a. A man who is alone can **contact** many people.
   ___ b. If a woman is sad, someone should **comfort** her.

3. ___ a. He was given a **reward** for his poor work performance.
   ___ b. You eat dinner off a **plate**.

4. ___ a. Everything that is for sale has a **charge**.
   ___ b. A **customer** sells things to people.

5. ___ a. If you **earn** something, you give it to someone.
   ___ b. Postmen **deliver** mail from one house to another.

Exercise 2

Check (√) the better response to each question.

1. Who should manage the classroom?
   ___ a. The teacher should be in charge.
   ___ b. The students should go to the classroom.

2. When did the theft occur?
   ___ a. It happened this afternoon.
   ___ b. It stopped early.

3. What is the actual number of people there?
   ___ a. There are 31,872 people there.
   ___ b. There are a lot of people there.

4. Did that movie amaze you?
   ___ a. Yes, I had seen it many times before.
   ___ b. Yes, the ending surprised me very much.

5. Where should I set this book?
   ___ a. Put it on the bookshelf. ___ b. It came from the library.

6. Does the wall have a gate?
   ___ a. Yes, and it is often locked. ___ b. Yes, the wall is very high.

7. Does the book include a CD?
   ___ a. No, it is inside the book. ___ b. No, we must buy the extra CD.

8. Has he received my present?
   ___ a. He got it yesterday. ___ b. He sent it to you yesterday.

9. What happened to the plate?
   ___ a. It broke when I dropped it. ___ b. It helped me with my homework.

10. Did you hear the news about the thief?
    ___ a. He stole some expensive diamonds from the jewelry store.
    ___ b. There was a person buying something.

A Better Reward

Jenny **delivered** food for a restaurant. She read the newspaper and said, "Uh oh." There was a story about a **thief**. He **stole** food, and no one had seen him. Even the police couldn't catch him. Jenny was a little scared. She worked close to that area.

The newspaper **included** a message from the police: "If anything strange **occurs,** call us. If you help us catch the thief, you'll **earn** a **reward**."

Jenny talked to Jim. He **managed** the restaurant. "Do you know about the thief?"

"Yes," he said. "But he steals more than one person can eat. And why haven't the police stopped him yet? It's a **mystery**. If you see him, **contact** the police. Don't run after him."

Jenny drove to a **customer**'s house. She left her car and opened the **gate** to the house. But then she heard a noise by her car. She yelled, "Thief!" She wasn't scared. She wanted the reward! She did the **opposite** of what Jim told her to do.



"Hey," she yelled. "Get back here!" She **set** the food on the ground and ran to her car.

But the thief had already left with the food. Jenny followed a noise around the corner. She was **amazed**. She saw a dog and some puppies. They were eating her food! They looked thin and scared. "The **actual** thief is just a dog. She's feeding her puppies," she said. "That's why she steals so much food."



Jenny felt bad. She tried to **comfort** the dogs with another **plate** of food. Then she took them back to the store. Everyone there took a puppy home. Jenny called the police. She told them there was no real thief.

Jenny didn't do it to **receive** the reward anymore. She said, "It was just a dog. But there's no **charge** for catching this 'thief,'" she said. "My new dog is a better reward."

Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A dog that steals a plate
   b. A man who tells a mystery
   c. A man who writes for a newspaper
   d. A girl who delivers food

2. Why did Jenny decide to run after the thief?
   a. She wanted to earn the reward.
   b. She knew that there was no actual thief.
   c. She always did the opposite of what Jim said.
   d. She wanted to charge a customer for that food.

3. What was true of Jim?
   a. He tried to comfort Jenny with food.
   b. He told Jenny that she should contact the police.
   c. He wrote a story that included a message from the police.
   d. He received a reward because he managed the store.

4. How did Jenny act when she heard the noise?
   a. She was amazed by the noise.
   b. She followed it around the corner.
   c. She ran through the gate to get away from it.
   d. She set the food on a table and ran to her car.

5. What did the police say to do if something strange occured?

____

____

UNIT 23 Word List



advance [ədvǽns] *v.*

To **advance** is to go forward.

→ *He **advanced** up the ladder slowly.*



athlete [ǽθli:t] *n.*

An **athlete** is a person who plays sports.

→ *Some **athletes** can play many sports very well.*



average [ǽvəridʒ] *adj.*

If something is **average,** it is at a normal level.

→ *I'm not rich or poor; I'm **average**.*



behavior [bihéivjər] *n.*

Your **behavior** is the way you act.

→ *Their **behavior** was good this semester. They didn't cause trouble.*



behind [biháind] *prep.*

Behind means to be at the back of something.

→ *The little girl was hiding **behind** a tree.*



course [kɔ:rs] *n.*

A **course** is a class in school.

→ *I took a P.E. **course** in school this year.*



lower [lóuər] *v.*

To **lower** something is to make it go down.

→ *The chart shows how his production has **lowered** over the year.*



match [mætʃ] *v.*

To **match** is to be the same or similar.

→ *The two shoes **matched**. They looked the same.*



member [mémbər] *n.*

A **member** is a person who is part of a group.

→ *Julie is the newest **member** of our team.*



mental [méntl] *adj.*

If something is **mental,** it has to do with your mind.

→ *I made a **mental** picture of the room.*



passenger [pǽsəndʒər] *n.*

A **passenger** is a person who rides in a car, train, or airplane.

→ *One **passenger** was standing in the subway train.*



personality [pə̀:rsənǽləti] *n.*

Your **personality** is what you are like and how you behave.

→ *John has a bad **personality**.*



poem [póuim] *n.*

A **poem** is a short kind of writing.

→ *William Shakespeare wrote many **poems**.*



pole [poul] *n.*

A **pole** is a long thin stick made of wood or metal that supports things.

→ *The flag was hanging from the flag **pole**.*



remove [rimú:v] *v.*

To **remove** something is to take it away.

→ *I **removed** the nail from the board.*



safety [séifti] *n.*

Safety means to be the condition of being safe and free from danger.

→ *For his own **safety**, he was placed in a car seat.*



shoot [ʃu:t] *v.*

To **shoot** is to fire something like a bullet at someone or something.

→ *The hunter raised his gun to **shoot** at the target.*



sound [saund] *v.*

To **sound** means to make a noise.

→ *The alarm clock **sounded** and woke us all up.*



swim [swim] *v.*

To **swim** is to move through water.

→ *I love to **swim** in the ocean.*



web [web] *n.*

A **web** is a home made by a spider.

→ *Mom cleaned the spider **webs** out of the garage.*

Exercise 1

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I need to find the other sock that <u>is the same as</u> this one.

ma _ _ _ _ _

2. Please <u>take away</u> your feet from the table.

rem _ _ _

3. This is a(an) <u>very normal</u> morning. Nothing bad has happened.

ave _ _ _ _

4. The bell <u>rattled</u>, so we changed classes.

so _ _ _ _ _ _

5. William wanted to <u>go forward</u>, but a wall stopped him.

adv _ _ _ _

6. Clara is a <u>person in a group</u> of the running club.

me _ _ _ _

7. Jesse is a very good <u>sports player</u>.

at _ _ _ _ _

8. What is your favorite <u>class</u>?

c _ _ _ _ _ _

9. He was a <u>person taking a ride</u> on the ship.

pa _ _ _ _ _ _ _

10. What <u>kind of character</u> does Ted have?

p _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Exercise 2

Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. I was **behind** the winner, so I won the race!
   ___ b. **Webs** are made by spiders.
2. ___ a. Reading increases your **mental** activity.
   ___ b. We **removed** the city last week.
3. ___ a. My shoes were **behind** the couch.
   ___ b. This **mental** exercise makes my arms tired.
4. ___ a. Have you ever found a bird's **web**?
   ___ b. I **lowered** the box onto the ground.
5. ___ a. Could you help me **lower** my seat please?
   ___ b. Be sure to **remove** the trash from the house.

Exercise 3

Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to move through water
   a. lower b. average c. advance d. swim
2. something nice to read
   a. poem b. web c. member d. behind
3. the condition free from any danger
   a. shoot b. safety c. athlete d. personality
4. a metal or wooden stick used to support things
   a. pole b. remove c. passenger d. sound
5. the way you act
   a. mental b. match c. course d. behavior

The Camp

Stacie wanted to stay at a nice hotel for vacation. But her parents sent her to a terrible camp instead. For breakfast, Stacie liked fresh juice and chocolate milk, but she got water at the camp. In the afternoon she wanted to write **poems**, but she had to **swim**. The camp was near an airport with loud planes. Spider **webs** hung over her bed. To her, the kids' **average behavior** was very bad. No girl **matched** her **personality**. She hated it.

One day, they had a class. **Mental** exercise **sounded** good to Stacie. But it was a **course** on water **safety**. They learned how to be safe **passengers** on a boat. Stacie didn't ever plan to go on a boat.

The next day, they played a game. There were a red team and a blue team. Stacie was on the blue team. Each team had to try to **remove** the other team's flag from a **pole**. They also had to use water guns. "I'm not much of an **athlete**," she said. But she still had to play.

Stacie took a water gun and looked for somewhere to hide. A boy said, "Stacie, you **advance** to the middle. I will go right. Those two will go left."

Stacie still didn't want to play. She walked into the forest and saw a red team player coming. Stacie hid **behind** a tree and then jumped out and **shot** the other player. "This is fun!" Stacie thought.

Several minutes after advancing further, Stacie saw the red flag. A red team **member** was watching over it. She shot him with her water gun. Then she **lowered** the flag and ran back to her team. "I got it!" she yelled. The blue team won! Stacie was the hero.

For the rest of the week, Stacie had fun. She even made new friends.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. How did Stacie win the game?
   a. She advanced to the right.
   b. She lowered the red team's flag.
   c. She hit the red team with her water gun.
   d. She swam all afternoon.

2. Because of her personality, what would Stacie likely NOT want to do?
   a. Read a poem
   b. Play a mental game
   c. Become an athlete
   d. Stay at a nice hotel

3. Instead of camp, where did Stacie want to be?
   a. At a fancy hotel
   b. At the airport
   c. On a boat as a passenger
   d. With an average student

4. What did Stacie start to like about the camp?
   a. The other kids' behavior
   b. Having chocolate milk
   c. Spider webs over her bed
   d. Beating the red team

5. What was Stacie's course about?

____

____

UNIT 24

Word List



block [blɑk] *n.*

A **block** is a solid piece of wood, stone or ice.

→ *I saw a **block** of ice on the floor.*



cheer [tʃiər] *v.*

To **cheer** is to give a loud shout of approval or encouragement.

→ *The crowd all **cheered** when the home team won.*



complex [kəmpléks] *adj.*

If something is **complex**, it has many small parts. It is hard to understan

→ *A jig-saw puzzle can be **complex** because it has so many pieces.*



critic [krítik] *n.*

A **critic** is someone who give their opinions about movies, books, plays,

→ *The wine **critic** tasted the wine so he could give his opinion.*



event [ivént] *n.*

An **event** is something that happens, especially something important.

→ *Finishing high school was a major **event** in his life.*



exercise [éksərsàiz] *v.*

To **exercise** is to run or play sports so that you can be healthy.

→ *You should **exercise** every day.*



fit [fit] *v.*

If something **fits**, it is small enough or the right size to go there.

→ *The colorful eggs **fit** into the box.*



friendship [fréndʃip] *n.*

Friendship is the relationship between people who are friends.

→ *Michael and Lisa have a very strong **friendship** with each other.*



guide [gaid] *n.*

A **guide** is someone who shows you where to go.

→ *We followed a **guide** at the park.*



lack [læk] *n.*

If there is a **lack** of something, there is not enough of it.

→ *His only problem is a **lack** of money.*



passage [pǽsidʒ] *n.*

A **passage** is a long area with walls that goes from one place to another.
→ *The long **passage** led us to the other side of the field.*



perform [pərfɔ́ːrm] *v.*

To **perform** is to do something in front of people who watch.
→ *He will **perform** a song for the class.*



pressure [préʃər] *n.*

Pressure is what you apply to make someone do something.
→ *They put **pressure** on him to change his mind.*



probable [prɑ́bəbəl] *adj.*

If something is **probable**, it is likely to happen.
→ *It is **probable** that you will get a good grade if you study for the test.*



public [pʌ́blik] *adj.*

If something is **public**, it is meant for everyone to use.
→ *I went to the **public** park to play with my friends.*



strike [straik] *v.*

To **strike** someone or something is to hit them.
→ *She **struck** the other girl in the face.*



support [səpɔ́ːrt] *v.*

To **support** something is to like it and help it be successful.
→ *Everyone at work **supports** the new plan.*



task [tæsk] *n.*

A **task** is work that someone has to do.
→ *Who has the **task** of building the brick wall?*



term [təːrm] *n.*

A **term** is a word for something.
→ *I often use the **term** "oops" when I make a mistake.*



unite [juːnáit] *v.*

To **unite** is to get together to do something.
→ *If we **unite**, we can finish our project faster.*

Exercise 1

Part A Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. probable
a. a word for something
b. to hit
c. a leader
d. likely

2. lack
a. to not have enough
b. to try to make people act
c. to have many parts
d. to do activities to be healthy

3. term
a. available for everyone
b. to help something work
c. a thing that happens
d. a word for something

4. unite
a. a person who dislikes
b. relationship between people who are friends
c. to work together
d. to do something to entertain

5. fit
a. a large piece
b. connection between places
c. to be the right size
d. a loud shout of encouragement

Part B Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The car will <u>hit</u> the wall if they don't slow down.

st ______

2. The athletes <u>run to stay healthy</u> every morning.

ex _________

3. I hope they will <u>do in public</u> a funny play.

pe _______

4. Is there a <u>way to get from one place to another</u> in the city?

p _________

5. Her <u>effort to make someone do something</u> made Brad change his mind.

p ___________

Exercise 2

Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. They've known each other for years __________.
   ___ a. and have a good friendship ___ b. go to a passage
2. I don't know where we are. __________.
   ___ a. We need a guide ___ b. Let's perform right now
3. The concert tonight __________.
   ___ a. will strike the wall ___ b. will be a fun event
4. I gave him money because __________.
   ___ a. I support his company ___ b. He didn't do any work
5. At the end of her speech, __________.
   ___ a. don't forget to cheer loudly ___ b. fit into your clothes
6. You don't have to pay to get in when __________.
   ___ a. an accident is probable ___ b. you go to a public park
7. You must think hard because __________.
   ___ a. I am under pressure ___ b. the problem is complex
8. Glad is __________.
   ___ a. another term for happy ___ b. the way people unite
9. The artist made his art __________.
   ___ a. from a block of wood ___ b. the people cheered for victory
10. He thought the book was boring. __________.
   ___ a. He was a critic of it ___ b. He really enjoyed it

A Strong Friendship

Tim was the strongest man in the town. When he played sports, he always won. He **performed** and **exercised** in the **public** park. He did this to show everyone how strong he was. Most people liked him, but one man didn't. His name was Jack.

Jack hated Tim. Jack was a movie **critic** and the smartest man in town. He could solve **complex** math problems. But no one cared. Jack wanted to be famous like Tim.

One day, there was an unusual **event**. A big storm came suddenly. Snow covered the town. No one could get out. They needed food. The people said, "This is a **task** for a strong man." Tim was under **pressure** to save them. But Jack wanted to be the hero, so they both went. Tim said, "You can't help because of your **lack** of strength."

But Jack found some small **passages** under the snow. One of them led toward another town. That town had food. Because Tim was so big and strong, he almost couldn't **fit** inside. They walked until there was a **block** of ice in their way. Jack said, "We can't get past it. But if you **strike** it, it might break." Tim knew that was **probable**.

He broke it. When there were more ice blocks, Tim broke them. That made him tired. He couldn't walk anymore.



Jack said, "Let's **unite** and **support** each other. I'll get the food alone. You rest here."

Jack came back with food. Tim couldn't remember which passage led home. He needed Jack to be his **guide**. The men became friends by working together.

In town, people saw Jack with the food and **cheered**. They called Jack a hero. But Jack didn't care. He was thinking of something else. He said to Tim, "I thought I was smart, but I learned a new **term** today: **friendship**."



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is the main idea of this story?
   a. The best way to strike blocks
   b. How a strong man learned a new term
   c. How two men unite and support each other
   d. How to solve complex problems

2. How did Tim show people he was strong?
   a. He struck the critic in front of them.
   b. He performed and exercised in public places.
   c. He found a passage in the snow.
   d. He lifted a block of ice for them.

3. Why did Jack become a hero?
   a. He fit inside the passage.
   b. He brought food to the town.
   c. He put pressure on Tim to save the town.
   d. He won every sport he played.

4. What did Tim think while in the passage?
   a. He thought breaking the ice was probable.
   b. He thought the storm was an unusual event.
   c. He thought he was a good guide for Jack.
   d. He thought it was a very difficult task.

5. What happened when Jack was called a hero?

____

____

UNIT 25

Word List



associate [əsóuʃièit] *v.*

To **associate** means to connect something with a person or thing.
→ *Most people **associate** birthday parties with having fun.*



environment [inváiərənmənt] *n.*

The **environment** is the place where people work or live.
→ *Keeping our **environment** clean is important to our health.*



factory [fǽktəri] *n.*

A **factory** is a building where things are made or put together.
→ *We have only one **factory** in our town.*



feature [fíːtʃər] *n.*

A **feature** is an important part of something.
→ *The cell phone has many **features**.*



instance [ínstəns] *n.*

An **instance** is an example of something.
→ *I have never experienced an **instance** of hate. Have you?*



involve [inválv] *v.*

To **involve** means to be actively taking part in something.
→ *The whole family was **involved** in playing the game.*



medicine [médəsən] *n.*

Medicine is something you take to feel better or treat an illness.
→ *The doctor gave me **medicine** for my cold.*



mix [miks] *n.*

A **mix** is different things put together.
→ *The green **mix** we made in science class spilled onto the table.*



organize [ɔ́ːrgənàiz] *v.*

To **organize** is to plan or get ready for an event.
→ *Make a list to help you **organize** the things you need.*



period [píəriəd] *n.*

A **period** is an amount of time when something happens.
→ *In one **period** in Europe, there were many knights.*



populate [pɑ́pjəlèit] *v.*

If people **populate** an area, they live there.

→ *Billions of people **populate** the Earth.*



produce [prədjúːs] *v.*

To **produce** something is to make or grow it.

→ *This tree **produces** apples every year.*



range [reindʒ] *n.*

A **range** is a number or a set of similar things.

→ *I saw a **range** of cars to choose from.*



recognize [rékəgnàiz] *v.*

To **recognize** something is to know it because you have seen it before.

→ *I **recognized** an old friend from many years ago.*



regular [régjələːr] *adj.*

If something is **regular**, it happens often and in equal amounts of time.

→ *Our **regular** lunch time is around noon.*



sign [sain] *n.*

A **sign** is a notice giving information, directions, a warning, etc.

→ *The **sign** indicated that today would be a bad day.*



tip [tip] *n.*

A **tip** is a pointed end of something.

→ *The **tip** of his pen was very sharp.*



tradition [trədíʃən] *n.*

A **tradition** is something people have been doing for a long time.

→ *Marriage is a **tradition** all over the world.*



trash [træʃ] *n.*

Trash is waste material or unwanted or worthless things.

→ *Please take out the **trash**; it smells bad.*



wide [waid] *adj.*

If something is **wide**, it is large from side to side.

→ *The door was as **wide** as my arms.*

Exercise 1

Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to remember someone or something
   a. mix b. range c. populate d. recognize

2. the sharp end of a stick
   a. instance b. regular c. tip d. environment

3. large from side to side
   a. wide b. period c. produce d. factory

4. to be an important part of
   a. sign b. medicine c. involve d. organize

5. to make or create
   a. feature b. produce c. associate d. tradition

Part B Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK				
produce	sign	populate	period	range

1. Large companies can ______________ many products.

2. I offered her a ______________ of choices from one to ten.

3. How many people ______________ this area?

4. Give me a ______________ if you need help.

5. This ______________ will last for one hour.

Exercise 2

Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. When you **mix** things, you take them somewhere.
   ___ b. They make toys in a toy **factory**.

2. ___ a. A **feature** of this computer is its small size.
   ___ b. We **populate** over the ocean.

3. ___ a. We put the **trash** outside so it could be taken away.
   ___ b. We ate chicken once, so now it is a **tradition**.

4. ___ a. He went to the **tip** of the school.
   ___ b. Doing a book report **involves** reading.

5. ___ a. The garbage truck came and **produced** some sunshine.
   ___ b. I **associate** dogs with good pets.

6. ___ a. You **recognize** someone whom you have already met.
   ___ b. Blue is a **range** of color.

7. ___ a. The **sign** was open all evening.
   ___ b. I have a **regular** schedule. It doesn't change.

8. ___ a. The tree is very **wide** because it is small.
   ___ b. Don't forget to **organize** a meeting for next week.

9. ___ a. The clothing store had a sale on **medicine**.
   ___ b. Our **environment** has many plants and animals.

10. ___ a. An **instance** of kindness is sharing food.
    ___ b. He had no **period** to work.

Joe's Pond

Joe made the world a better place. He got the idea to do that at school. He watched a video there. It was about a **factory**. This factory **produced** a lot of **trash** and put it in a river. The trash and water were a bad **mix**. People **populated** the area by the river and drank its water. This made them sick. Many of them needed **medicine** and made **regular** visits to doctors.

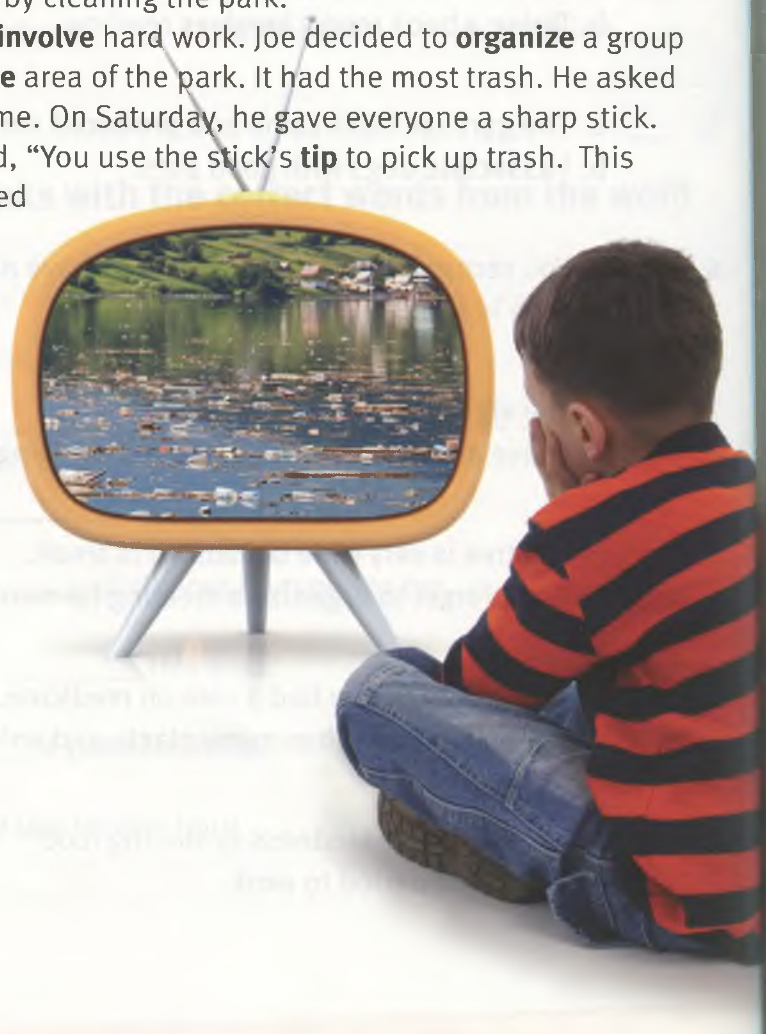
But the video wasn't all bad news. It showed ways to pick up trash and why it's important to do this. It said people can make a difference to their **environment**. The video's important **features** made Joe **associate** trash with hurting people.

One day Joe walked through a park. He **recognized** some of the problems from the video. One **instance** of these problems was the trash in the pond. It was full of plastic cups. There was too much trash. Joe didn't want it to hurt anyone.

He told his grandfather about the park. His grandfather said, "You know, it's a **tradition** in our family to help people. That's why we give food to poor people. Maybe you can help people by cleaning the park."

Cleaning the park would **involve** hard work. Joe decided to **organize** a group to help him. He chose a **wide** area of the park. It had the most trash. He asked his family and friends to come. On Saturday, he gave everyone a sharp stick. They wondered why. He said, "You use the stick's **tip** to pick up trash. This makes it easier." They worked for six weeks. Different people helped each time, but Joe was always there.

In that **period** of time, Joe saw a **range** of results. There was no trash in the water. People could swim in it. Joe knew that was a good **sign**. He was happy because he helped his environment.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is the main idea of this story?
   a. A grandfather teaching traditions
   b. How to recognize signs of sickness
   c. An instance of videos helping students study
   d. A boy helping the environment

2. When did the boy decide to clean the park?
   a. After he saw a video about a factory harming a river with its trash
   b. After he went there on regular visits
   c. After he saw a range of people cleaning it
   d. After he associated trash with harming people

3. Why did the people in the video get sick?
   a. A factory put trash in a river.
   b. They produced too much trash.
   c. They populated too many parks.
   d. They had no medicine for a long period.

4. Why was it easy to pick up the trash?
   a. It did not involve hard work.
   b. Joe did not organize the group.
   c. They used the tips of sharp sticks.
   d. The people had a good mix of tools to use.

5. What did the features of the video make Joe do?

____

____

Unit 26 Word List



advice [ədváis] *n.*

Advice is an opinion about what to do.
→ *I don't know how to study for my exams. Can you give me some **advice**?*



along [əlɔ́:ŋ] *prep.*

Along means to move from one part of a road, river, etc. to another.
→ *Walk **along** this tunnel for ten minutes, and you'll see a door on the left.*



attention [əténʃən] *n.*

Attention is the notice, thought, or consideration of someone.
→ *His work got the **attention** of two of his co-workers.*



attract [ətrǽkt] *v.*

To **attract** means to make a person or thing come closer or be interested.
→ *The magnet **attracted** the metal.*



climb [klaim] *v.*

To **climb** means to use your hands and feet to go up on something.
→ *The girls **climbed** to the top of the mountain.*



drop [drɑp] *v.*

To **drop** is to fall or allow something to fall.
→ *A small amount of water **dropped** from the bottle.*



final [fáinəl] *adj.*

If something is **final**, it is the last part.
→ *In the **final** part of the film, the man and the woman got married.*



further [fə́:rðə:r] *adj.*

Further is used to say something is from a distance or time.
→ *The escalator is **further** along than I thought.*



imply [implái] *v.*

To **imply** something is to suggest it without saying it.
→ *The man **implied** that he wanted the job, but he didn't say so.*



maintain [meintéin] *v.*

To **maintain** means to make something stay the same.
→ *The balls **maintain** constant movement.*



neither [ni:ðər] *adv.*

You use **neither** to connect two negative statements.

→ ***Neither*** *the pass on the left nor the pass on the right will lead us home.*



otherwise [ʌ́ðərwàiz] *adv.*

Otherwise means different or in another way.

→ *It's good to stay active;* ***otherwise,*** *you'll gain weight.*



physical [fízikəl] *adj.*

If something is **physical**, it is related to your body and not your mind.

→ *Biking is good for your* ***physical*** *health.*



prove [pru:v] *v.*

To **prove** something is to show that it is true.

→ *My teacher* ***proved*** *the answer on the board.*



react [ri:ǽkt] *v.*

To **react** is to act in a certain way because of something that happened.

→ *James* ***reacted*** *badly to the news.*



ride [raid] *v.*

To **ride** something is to travel on it. You can ride an animal, a bike, etc.

→ *I will* ***ride*** *a roller-coaster for the first time today.*



situated [sítʃuèitid] *adj.*

If something is **situated** somewhere, it is in that place.

→ *The white board is* ***situated*** *between the two men.*



society [səsáiəti] *n.*

Society is people and the way that they live.

→ ***Society*** *expects people to be good and honest.*



standard [stǽndə:rd] *n.*

A **standard** is what people consider normal or good.

→ *This older model TV is below our store's* ***standards.***



suggest [səgdʒést] *v.*

To **suggest** something means to give an idea or plan about it.

→ *He* ***suggested*** *that we go to see his boss.*

Exercise 1

Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to keep something going
   a. maintain   b. react   c. standard   d. prove

2. not this one or that one
   a. neither   b. further   c. along   d. situated

3. people and how they act
   a. otherwise   b. society   c. advice   d. climb

4. describing the body
   a. final   b. drop   c. physical   d. attention

5. to make someone interested
   a. imply   b. suggest   c. attract   d. ride

Part B Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. How did Clare <u>act</u> when you told her about the party?

   re _ _ _ _

2. In this <u>group of people</u>, wearing hats is common.

   soc _ _ _ _ _

3. I invited Jane and Lisa to my house, but <u>not Jane or Lisa</u> could come.

   nei _ _ _ _ _

4. I've nearly finished the book. I'm on the <u>last</u> page.

   f _ _ _ _ _

5. I can jump higher than you. Watch me, and I will <u>show you that I can do</u> it.

   p _ _ _ _ _

Exercise 2

Part A Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. suggest / advice
Can I give you some ______________?
I ______________ that you do your homework before you go out.

2. situated / attention
I got everyone's ______________ with my new dress.
Where is your office ______________ in the building?

3. dropped / standard
The ______________ of his work is very high.
I accidentally ______________ my phone in the snow.

4. attracted / reacted
He ______________ my attention by waving to me.
She ______________ badly to the news.

5. further / along
How much ______________ is the beach? I'm tired!
We walked ______________ the path for two hours.

Part B Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. She was angry when __________.
   ___ a. he implied that she was not smart
   ___ b. he proved that she was right
2. If you want to win the race, you need to __________.
   ___ a. be in good physical condition
   ___ b. drop off all of your extra work
3. He said that I should play sports, so I __________.
   ___ a. suggested playing football ___ b. gave him my advice
4. The sound of the car's horn __________.
   ___ a. got everyone's attention
   ___ b. is situated next to the bus stop
5. We are nearly at Jack's house. __________.
   ___ a. It's much further down the road ___ b. He lives along this road

Archie and His Donkey

Old Archie needed some money. He decided to sell his donkey. So he and his son Tom went to town. It was **situated** many miles away.

Soon, they met a woman. "Where are you going?" she asked.

"To town," said Archie.

"Any smart person would **ride** the donkey," she said.

"What are you **implying**?" Archie asked. "I'm very smart!" Archie wanted to look smart. So he **climbed** onto the donkey. Then they continued in the direction of the town.

Further along the road, they met a farmer.

"Hello," said Archie. "We want to sell this donkey. Do you want to buy it?"

"I don't need a donkey," said the farmer. "But if you want my **advice**, don't ride it. The donkey needs to be in good **physical** condition."

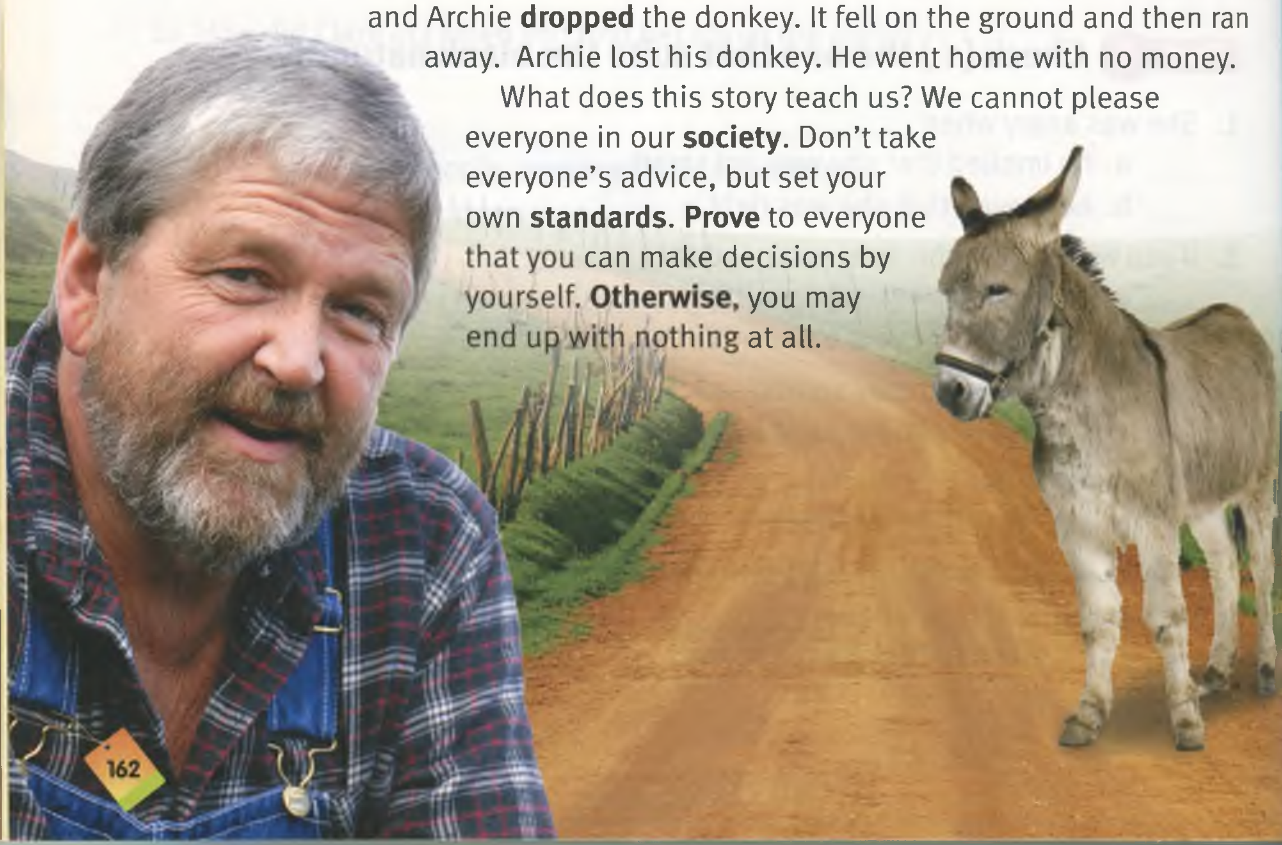
"Good idea," said Archie. "Tom, I want you to ride it. You're lighter."

"**Neither** you nor your son should ride it. It looks very tired. You should carry the donkey." **suggested** the farmer.

"You're right," said Archie. "Come on, Tom! We'll carry it for the **final** few miles!"

The donkey was very heavy, and they couldn't **maintain** a good speed. They didn't arrive until late in the evening. At last, they walked into the town. But there they **attracted** the **attention** of some teenage boys. They laughed at Tom and Archie. They started to throw stones at them. The donkey **reacted** by kicking. Tom and Archie **dropped** the donkey. It fell on the ground and then ran away. Archie lost his donkey. He went home with no money.

What does this story teach us? We cannot please everyone in our **society**. Don't take everyone's advice, but set your own **standards**. **Prove** to everyone that you can make decisions by yourself. **Otherwise**, you may end up with nothing at all.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is the main idea of this story?
   a. You should always take the advice of older people.
   b. Teenage boys are the nicest people in society.
   c. You should set your own standards.
   d. You should neither ride nor carry a donkey.

2. Why did Archie get on the donkey?
   a. The woman implied that he wasn't smart.
   b. The town was situated further away than he had thought.
   c. He did not want to climb the final hill.
   d. His walking speed was too slow.

3. Why did the farmer suggest carrying the donkey?
   a. To attract people's attention
   b. To keep the donkey in good physical condition
   c. To maintain their speed
   d. To prove that Archie was strong

4. Why did the donkey start kicking?
   a. It didn't want to be carried along the road.
   b. It didn't want to go in the direction of the river.
   c. It reacted badly to a group of teenage boys' teasing.
   d. It became very angry at Archie and Tom.

5. What did the teenage boys do when they saw Archie, Tom, and the donkey?

____

____

UNIT 27

Word List



actually [ǽktʃuəli] *adv.*

Actually means in fact or really.

→ *My dad looks a little mean, but **actually** he's very kind.*



bite [bait] *n.*

Bite is the act of using your teeth to cut and tear into something.

→ *The boy took a big **bite** out of his hamburger.*



coast [koust] *n.*

The **coast** is the land by an ocean.

→ *I stayed on the southern **coast** of Australia.*



deal [di:l] *n.*

A **deal** is an agreement that you have with another person.

→ *I made a **deal** with the other company to give us some money.*



desert [dézərt] *n.*

The **desert** is an area of land without many plants or water.

→ *Not many plants grow in the **desert**.*



earthquake [ə́:rəkwèik] *n.*

An **earthquake** is a shaking movement of the ground.

→ *The building shook during the **earthquake**.*



effective [iféktiv] *adj.*

If something is **effective**, it works well.

→ *Swimming is an **effective** way to stay healthy.*



examine [igzǽmin] *v.*

To **examine** something is to look at it carefully.

→ *The doctor **examined** my eyes today.*



false [fɔ:ls] *adj.*

If something is **false**, it is not correct.

→ *If you think the answer is **false**, press the red button.*



gift [gift] *n.*

A **gift** is something you give someone.

→ *Dave received many **gifts** for Christmas.*



hunger [hʌ́ŋgər] *n.*

Hunger is the feeling that you get when you need to eat.

→ *After playing all day long, he was filled with **hunger**.*



imagine [imǽdʒin] *v.*

To **imagine** something is to think of it in your mind.

→ *Sally **imagined** herself winning lots of money.*



journey [dʒə́ːrni] *n.*

A **journey** is a long trip.

→ *I went on a **journey** across the country with my parents.*



puzzle [pʌ́zl] *n.*

A **puzzle** is something that is hard to understand.

→ *The question was a **puzzle** to him.*



quite [kwait] *adv.*

Quite is used to say that something is complete or very much.

→ *I think typing on a keyboard is **quite** easy.*



rather [rǽðəːr] *adv.*

Rather is used when you want to do one thing but not the other.

→ *I would **rather** have the red one than the blue one.*



specific [spisífik] *adj.*

If something is **specific,** it is precise or exact.

→ *Please choose a **specific** place on the map.*



tour [tuəːr] *n.*

A **tour** is a short trip in which you see many sights.

→ *I took a **tour** of Asia and Europe.*



trip [trip] *n.*

A **trip** is a journey to a certain place.

→ *Ken took a **trip** to the city yesterday.*



value [vǽljuː] *n.*

If something has **value,** it is worth a lot of money.

→ *Matthew found a treasure of very high **value**.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. gift
- a. somewhere you go
- b. something you give
- c. someone at a doctor
- d. something you think about

2. value
- a. worth
- b. the ocean
- c. information
- d. not true

3. earthquake
- a. to see many things
- b. movement of the ground
- c. a need to eat
- d. to work well

4. quite
- a. to feel awake
- b. instead
- c. to look at
- d. very much

5. puzzle
- a. sand
- b. to be gone a long time
- c. in fact
- d. a difficult question

6. deal
- a. a lot of information
- b. an agreement with another person
- c. a game
- d. to want to do one thing but not another

7. hunger
- a. a strong need for food
- b. a long trip to a place
- c. when you feel awake
- d. something worth a lot of money

8. desert
- a. a place without water
- b. something you give someone
- c. in fact
- d. something that is not correct

9. effective
- a. to think in your head
- b. to go somewhere
- c. to choose something
- d. working very well

10. coast
- a. to look at something
- b. to see many things
- c. the ground moving
- d. the edge of the ocean

Exercise 2

Check (√) the better response to each question.

1. Which would you have, juice or water?
   ___ a. I would like water, please. ___ b. Yes, thank you.
2. Where did you go on your trip?
   ___ a. We went to Rome. ___ b. We like to stay home.
3. Do you enjoy solving puzzles?
   ___ a. They don't taste very good. ___ b. Yes, I think they are fun.
4. Try to imagine what your future husband or wife will look like.
   ___ a. That's quite difficult. ___ b. OK, I will go there tomorrow.
5. Have you studied Spanish? I'm a little worried about taking the class.
   ___ a. Actually it's not as hard as you think.
   ___ b. Actually I would rather sleep now.

Exercise 3

Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. **value / gift**
   I have a __________ for you. Do you think that my car has much __________?
2. **coast / desert**
   I like to watch the ocean at the __________. It is hot in the __________.
3. **bite / hunger**
   Having dinner will make my __________ go away.
   Be careful around those dogs; they might __________ you.
4. **tour / journey**
   I would like to take a __________ of the capital city sometime.
   I went on a __________ around the world last year.
5. **examine / quite**
   I think this dress is __________ pretty.
   __________ your paper to check for mistakes.

The Spider and the Bird

There was once a very big spider. If a bug got into his web, he would **examine** it. However, he didn't eat the bug right away. He asked the bug a question first. It was always **quite** a difficult **puzzle**. If the bug's answer was correct, he let it go. If not, he ate it.

One day, a small bird on a **journey** flew into the spider's web. The spider couldn't **imagine** eating a bird. It was so big! But his **hunger** was too great. He said to the bird, "If you cannot give me a **specific** answer, I will eat you."

The bird laughed. "I could eat you!" But the bird was **actually** scared. She had used all her energy trying to get out of the web. And a spider's **bite** can be very **effective** in killing animals.

"Please don't eat me," the bird said. "I would **rather** make a **deal** with you."

"OK," the spider said. "If your answer is right, I will let you go. If not, you must give me a **gift**. It must be something of great **value**."

The bird said, "You can pick anything you want to eat. I will find it for you." The spider agreed.

"Where can you take a **trip** to the **coast**, the **desert**, and the mountains at the same time?" the spider asked.

The bird asked, "Does this place have **earthquakes**?" But the spider did not say anything. "I can see those places when I fly. Is the 'sky' the right answer?"

"**False**!" said the spider. "The answer is Hawaii! Now you must find some bugs for me."

The spider climbed on the bird's back. They flew and ate bugs together. They took a **tour** of the forest. Then the bird took the spider home. From that day on, they were friends. And they never tried to eat each other again.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. Which is NOT part of the spider's puzzle?
   a. The coast
   b. An earthquake
   c. A mountain
   d. The desert

2. Why does the bird make a deal instead of flying away?
   a. Her wings are quite effective in the web.
   b. She is too tired from trying to get out of the web.
   c. She cannot fly because of her hunger.
   d. She would rather take the spider on a trip.

3. What will be the bird's gift to the spider?
   a. A tour of the coast
   b. A specific kind of web
   c. Anything the spider wants to eat
   d. A trip to anywhere

4. What is the spider's response to the bird's answer?
   a. Your answer is false!
   b. Can you imagine!
   c. No deal!
   d. That has no value!

5. What is the first thing the spider does when a bug gets into his web?

____

____

UNIT 28

Word List



band [bænd] *n.*

A **band** is a group of people who play music.

→ *My brother is in a rock* ***band****.*



barely [bɛ́ərli] *adv.*

Barely means by the smallest amount, almost not.

→ *I* ***barely*** *had enough money to pay for my bus ticket.*



boring [bɔ́:riŋ] *adj.*

If something is **boring,** it is not fun.

→ *I think the Internet is* ***boring****.*



cancel [kǽnsəl] *v.*

To **cancel** means to decide that an event or a request will not happen.

→ *She* ***cancelled*** *the rest of her plans because of the rain.*



driveway [dráivwèi] *n.*

A **driveway** is a short private road that leads to a person's home.

→ *The long* ***driveway*** *led us to their new house.*



garbage [gɑ́:rbidʒ] *n.*

Garbage is waste material like unwanted or spoiled food, bottles, paper, etc.

→ *The boy cleaned up the* ***garbage*** *around his house.*



instrument [instrəmənt] *n.*

An **instrument** is something designed to do a certain task like music.

→ *My favorite musical* ***instrument*** *is the piano.*



list [list] *n.*

A **list** is a record of information printed with an item on each line.

→ *My mom makes a* ***list*** *of groceries to buy.*



magic [mǽdʒik] *n.*

Magic is the power to do impossible things.

→ *The magician used* ***magic*** *to pull a rabbit out of his hat.*



message [mésidʒ] *n.*

A **message** is a set of words that you send to someone.

→ *I left a* ***message*** *for you in the envelope.*



notice [nóutis] *v.*

To **notice** something is to see it for the first time.
→ *Did you **notice** the view?*



own [oun] *v.*

To **own** something means to have it. That thing belongs to you.
→ *My grandfather **owns** that house.*



predict [pridíkt] *v.*

To **predict** something is to say that it will happen.
→ *She **predicted** that I would get married next year.*



professor [prəfésər] *n.*

A **professor** is a person who teaches in college.
→ *Mike's science **professor** knows a lot about physics.*



rush [rʌʃ] *v.*

To **rush** is to go somewhere or do something very quickly.
→ *Nancy **rushed** to finish her homework.*



schedule [skédʒu(:)l] *n.*

A **schedule** is a plan that tells you when to do things.
→ *What is your class **schedule** for today?*



share [ʃεəːr] *v.*

To **share** something is to give some of it to another person.
→ *Jimmy **shared** his apple with me.*



stage [steidʒ] *n.*

A **stage** is a place where actors or musicians act or sing.
→ *A large screen was on the **stage**.*



storm [stɔːrm] *n.*

A **storm** is very bad weather. There is a lot of rain or snow.
→ *Did that **storm** wake you up last night?*



within [wiðín] *prep.*

You use **within** to say that something is inside another thing.
→ ***Within** the box, there was a pizza.*

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK

list	professor	band	barely
schedule	predict	message	boring
rush	garbage		

1. If you don't understand the class, you should ask your ______________ for help.

2. I could ______________ hear his speech because of all the noise.

3. I ______________ that tomorrow will be a good day.

4. There was a lot of ______________ in his closet.

5. I made a ______________ of things I want for my birthday.

6. I think that this TV show is ______________. Let's watch something else.

7. Have you ever heard this ______________? I really like its music.

8. Do you have time in your ______________ to come over this week?

9. If I am not home when you call, just leave a ______________.

10. If you wake up early, you don't need to ______________ to get to school.

Exercise 2

Circle two words that are related in each group.

	a.	b.	c.	d.
1.	a. cancel	b. see	c. notice	d. own
2.	a. band	b. boring	c. instrument	d. predict
3.	a. magic	b. rush	c. tour	d. trip
4.	a. bite	b. within	c. hunger	d. share
5.	a. schedule	b. message	c. stage	d. list

Exercise 3

Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. I don't like this show. __________.

___ a. It is very boring

___ b. It is a long list

2. A treasure appeared in the middle of the room. __________.

___ a. It owned us

___ b. It was magic

3. The man read the weather report. __________.

___ a. He rushed through the building

___ b. He predicted rain

4. I have many things to do today. __________.

___ a. My schedule is full

___ b. I can share with you

5. When the play started, __________.

___ a. the actors walked onto the stage

___ b. there were no people within the room

The Party

Cody's family moved to a new house. His dad got a new job as a **professor**. Cody liked his new town, but he missed his grandparents. For his birthday, Cody wanted to have a party. His dad said, "Yes, we could even have a band play!"

On the day of the party, Cody woke up and **rushed** to get ready. He started to check his **list** of things to do. He was so excited! But then he **noticed** something terrible. There was snow on the ground and lots of it! "Dad!" he yelled. "How can the **band** play their **instruments** outside?"

Dad said, "We'll move the **stage** inside." It **barely** fit **within** the garage because there were some boxes and **garbage** there. But when they finished, they got a call from the band. They did not want to come in the snow **storm**.

Dad said, "Let's get someone to perform **magic**." But no one would come because of the snow.

Finally, Dad said, "Cody, there's too much snow. We need to **cancel** the party."

"Yes, sir," Cody said sadly. "It's going to be a **boring** birthday," he **predicted**. Cody wanted to **share** his birthday with someone. He wanted to be at his old home. He wanted to see his grandparents.

But then something got his attention. He noticed a car in the **driveway**. His grandparents **owned** a car like that!

Cody was right. His grandparents came for his birthday! "Happy birthday, Cody! We're sorry we are late. But there was so much snow. It made us go off **schedule**. We tried to leave a **message** to tell you."

Cody told them what happened. "I'm sorry," said Grandpa.

"I was sad," Cody said. "But I'm not anymore. I'm so happy to see you." Dad brought out Cody's birthday treat. It was his favorite type, a sundae with whipped cream on top. Then Cody told his grandparents about the new town. It was his best birthday ever.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What does Cody's dad do as a job?
   a. His dad is a professor.
   b. His dad is in a band.
   c. His dad owns a restaurant.
   d. His dad does magic shows.

2. What does Cody want for his birthday?
   a. A musical instrument
   b. A stage to play music on
   c. Someone to share it with
   d. Everything on his list

3. What does Cody predict will happen?
   a. He will have a boring birthday.
   b. He will eat ice cream.
   c. No one will notice the snow storm.
   d. He will have to rush to get ready for the party.

4. What gets Cody's attention?
   a. His dad calling him "sir"
   b. The car his grandparents own
   c. The stage within the garage
   d. That nothing is happening on schedule

5. Why did his grandparents try to leave a message?

____

____

UNIT 29 Word List



advertise [ǽdvərtàiz] *v.*

To **advertise** is to tell people about something on TV, radio, etc.
→ *They used a rabbit to help them* ***advertise*** *their product.*



assign [əsáin] *v.*

To **assign** something to someone is to tell them to do it.
→ *I* ***assigned*** *the worker an important task.*



audience [ɔ́:diəns] *n.*

An **audience** is a group of people who watch something together.
→ *There was a large* ***audience*** *at the game.*



breakfast [brékfəst] *n.*

Breakfast is the first meal of the day.
→ *I eat* ***breakfast*** *at 8:00 every morning.*



competition [kɑ̀mpətíʃən] *n.*

A **competition** is a contest to see who is the best at something.
→ *He won the running* ***competition*** *over the weekend.*



cool [ku:l] *adj.*

If the weather is **cool**, it is a little bit cold.
→ *The weather is* ***cool*** *in the fall.*



gain [gein] *v.*

If you **gain** something, you get more of it.
→ *I* ***gained*** *some weight over the summer.*



importance [impɔ́:rtəns] *n.*

Importance means the quality or condition of being needed or valued.
→ *VIPs are people of great* ***importance****.*



knowledge [nɑ́lidʒ] *n.*

Knowledge is information that you have about something.
→ *A music teacher should have good* ***knowledge*** *of music.*



major [méidʒə:r] *adj.*

If something is **major**, it is big or important.
→ *I have a* ***major*** *problem. My boss wants me to redo my project!*



mean [mi:n] *adj.*

Mean describes someone who is unkind or cruel.

→ *My co-worker is a very **mean** person. He gets angry very quickly.*



prefer [prifə́:r] *v.*

If you **prefer** something, you want it more than something else.

→ *I **prefer** to take the path that will lead me to a bright future.*



president [prézidənt] *n.*

A **president** is the leader of a country.

→ *The **president** of our country made an important announcement.*



progress [prɑ́grəs] *n.*

Progress is the act of getting closer to doing or finishing something.

→ *Our company made financial **progress** this year.*



respect [rispékt] *n.*

Respect is a good opinion of someone because they are good.

→ *I have great **respect** for firemen.*



rich [ritʃ] *adj.*

If you are **rich**, you have a lot of money.

→ *He's **rich**. He can buy anything he wants.*



skill [skil] *n.*

A **skill** is the knowledge and ability that allows you to do something well.

→ *A snowboarder must have the right **skills** to do well.*



somehow [sʌ́mhàu] *adv.*

Somehow means in a way or by some means which is not known.

→ *He **somehow** had to find a way to reach the life preserver.*



strength [streŋkθ] *n.*

Strength is the physical power that you have.

→ *Exercising will increase your **strength** and give you more power.*



vote [vout] *v.*

To **vote** is to officially choose between two or more things.

→ *I **voted** for Billy to be our class president.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. breakfast
a. power
b. the first meal of the day
c. having a lot of money
d. the reason for something

2. knowledge
a. something that you can do
b. a good feeling about someone
c. to become better
d. what a person knows

3. president
a. the leader of a country
b. a little bit cold
c. to change other things
d. to tell people what to do

4. gain
a. to get more
b. to tell about
c. important
d. to want more than something else

5. audience
a. not hard
b. the first meal of the day
c. having a lot of money
d. a group of people watching something

6. somehow
a. unkind or unpleasant
b. slightly cold
c. in a way not known
d. to change something

7. competition
a. a leader
b. a game to find the best
c. a reason for something
d. something you can do

8. skill
a. what you know
b. power
c. the ability to do something well
d. to think someone is good

9. mean
a. not short
b. to get more
c. big or important
d. not kind

10. assign
a. to want more
b. give
c. to tell someone to do something
d. having a lot of money

Exercise 2

Part A Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK				
major	advertise	vote	competition	skills

1. If you __________ something widely, everyone will know about it.
2. If you have a __________ problem, you might need more help.
3. I want to be in the __________ to show that I am the best.
4. His skiing __________ are great! He can be a professional.
5. Next month, our country will __________ for a new president.

Part B Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. I'm hungry because __________.
   ___ a. I didn't eat breakfast ___ b. I don't have much knowledge
2. I'm reading a science book. __________.
   ___ a. I want to be in the audience
   ___ b. I want to gain some new information
3. She always does the right thing. __________.
   ___ a. This makes her rich ___ b. I have a lot of respect for her
4. I have milk and water. __________?
   ___ a. Which one do you prefer ___ b. Do you want a president
5. He works on his project every day. __________.
   ___ a. He assigned it to me ___ b. He's making a lot of progress

How the World Got Light

The **president** of Darkland was a pig—a very bad pig. He was a pig of **major importance**. He was **rich**, and he had a lot of **strength**. But he was **mean** to all the animals in Darkland. He kept all of the world's light in a bag. He **preferred** to keep the world **cool** and dark. He wanted to stop the **progress** of the city. The animals couldn't work in the dark. He didn't have any **respect** for them. "Light is too good for them," he said. "Only I should have light."

But the animals needed light. So they decided to hold a **competition**. They wanted to find the smartest animal in Darkland. That animal had to steal light from the president. They **advertised** the competition everywhere. All the animals came.

The animals all showed off their **skills**. The **audience** watched and then **voted** for the animal with the most **knowledge**. The winner was a tall bird named Raven. They **assigned** him the job of getting light.

The next morning, Raven ate **breakfast** and then left his home. "How will I **gain** light from the president?" thought Raven. He needed to trick the president **somehow**. Then, Raven had an idea. Raven could make his voice sound like anything!

Raven walked up to the president's door. He made the sound of a crying baby. He cried very loudly. Soon, the president opened the door.

"Be quiet!" the president yelled. Right then, Raven quickly made his move. He flew by the pig and found the soft bag. He took it outside. The sun was inside the bag!

Raven flew high and put the sun in the sky. The president was very mad. Raven tricked him! But the other animals were very happy. At last, they had light—all because of Raven's smart thinking.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. How a big, tall bird gave light to the world
   b. A rich president who helped the world stay cool
   c. How a competition helped animals gain skills
   d. The importance of gaining the president's respect

2. Why did the pig hide the sun?
   a. To let the people assign a job to Raven
   b. To bring an audience to see his big house
   c. To prevent the animals from voting
   d. To stop progress

3. What is NOT true of the president?
   a. He kept the sun in a soft bag.
   b. He did not like the animals of Darkland.
   c. He found a baby outside his house.
   d. He became very angry at Raven.

4. How did Raven steal the sun?
   a. He used his strength to fight the president for it.
   b. He used his knowledge of the area to find it.
   c. He made a sound like a baby to make the pig open the door.
   d. He advertised a major competition and won it.

5. What was inside the soft bag?

____

____

UNIT 30 Word List



above [əbʌ́v] *prep.*

If something is **above**, it is at a higher level than something else.

→ *He straightened the sign that was **above** the crowd.*



ahead [əhéd] *adv.*

If something is **ahead** of something else, it is in front of it.

→ *The blue car drove on **ahead** of us.*



amount [əmáunt] *n.*

An **amount** is how much there is of something.

→ *Can I use my card to pay for the entire **amount**?*



belief [bilíːf] *n.*

A **belief** is a strong feeling that something is correct or true.

→ *A preacher or priest should have a strong **belief** in God.*



center [séntər] *n.*

The **center** of something is the middle of it.

→ *The **center** of a dart board is the most important spot.*



common [kámən] *adj.*

If something is **common**, it happens often or there is much of it.

→ *It is **common** for snow to fall in the winter.*



cost [kɔːst] *v.*

To **cost** is to require expenditure or payment.

→ *These designer shoes **cost** more than the regular ones.*



demonstrate [démənstrèit] *v.*

To **demonstrate** something is to show how it is done.

→ *She **demonstrated** her plan to her co-workers.*



different [dífərənt] *adj.*

Different describes someone or something that is not the same as others.

→ *Each of my sisters has a **different** hair style from one another.*



evidence [évidəns] *n.*

Evidence is a fact or thing that you use to prove something.

→ *He used the pictures as **evidence** that UFOs are real.*



honesty [ánisti] *n.*

Honesty means the quality of being truthful or honest.
→ *A courtroom should be a place of* ***honesty.***



idiom [idiəm] *n.*

An **idiom** is a phrase with a meaning different from its words.
→ *The* ***idiom*** *"when pigs fly" means that something will never happen.*



independent [indipéndənt] *adj.*

If something is **independent**, it is not controlled by something else.
→ *She chose to live an* ***independent*** *life in the country.*



inside [insáid] *n.*

Inside means the inner part, space or side of something.
→ *The* ***inside*** *of the box was empty.*



master [mæstəːr] *n.*

A **master** is a person who is very good at something.
→ *My brother is a* ***master*** *of taekwondo.*



memory [méməri] *n.*

A **memory** is something you remember.
→ *The* ***memory*** *of my first time in the city will always be the best.*



proper [prápər] *adj.*

If something is **proper**, it is right.
→ *It is not* ***proper*** *to throw your garbage on the road.*



scan [skæn] *v.*

To **scan** something is to look at it very carefully.
→ *You must* ***scan*** *each person closely.*



section [sékʃən] *n.*

A **section** is a part of something larger.
→ *The green* ***section*** *of the graph is the most important part.*



surface [səːrfis] *n.*

The **surface** of something is the top part or outside of it.
→ *The* ***surface*** *of the moon is very rough.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. section

a. higher
b. the top layer
c. a part
d. to look at

2. inside

a. in front
b. the inner part
c. proof
d. someone very good at something

3. proper

a. a strong feeling
b. to treat the same
c. correct
d. in the middle

4. different

a. not influenced
b. not the same
c. to show how to do
d. a phrase with a different meaning

5. memory

a. a bag in clothes
b. a normal thing
c. how much money
d. something you remember

6. idiom

a. higher
b. a meaning different from its words
c. facts that prove something
d. to look carefully

7. amount

a. how much there is
b. a part of something larger
c. to treat the same
d. the right thing to do

8. honesty

a. the top of something
b. to learn about something
c. in front of something
d. the quality of being truthful

9. master

a. a way of acting
b. someone who is very good at something
c. to show how to do something
d. a feeling that something is correct or true

10. scan

a. to give something to someone
b. to look carefully at something
c. something that happens a lot
d. something you remember

Exercise 2

Check (√) the better response to each question.

1. Is his picture above mine?
___ a. Yes, it is much lower than yours.
___ b. Yes, it is much higher than yours.

2. Should we go straight ahead to get to your house?
___ a. No, we must turn left.
___ b. No, it is in front of us.

3. Is this the correct amount?
___ a. No, you must pay more money.
___ b. No, that is the wrong answer.

4. What is your belief about ghosts?
___ a. I think they are real.
___ b. There are many movies about ghosts.

5. Did he put the table in the center of the room?
___ a. Yes, it is against the wall.
___ b. Yes, it is right in the middle.

6. Is lightning common here?
___ a. No, it happens all the time.
___ b. No, it never happens here.

7. Can you demonstrate how to solve the problem?
___ a. Yes, I can show you.
___ b. No, I know how to do it.

8. Do you have evidence to prove it?
___ a. Yes, I have a news article.
___ b. Yes, I think that I'm a nice person.

9. How much did your shirt cost?
___ a. It was on sale for $15.
___ b. I bought it at the mall last week.

10. Will he be an independent leader?
___ a. Yes, he always does what other people do.
___ b. Yes, he makes his own decisions.

Cats and Secrets

In English, there is a **common idiom** "let the cat out of the bag." It means to tell a secret. But where did this idiom start?

It came from a **section** of England. Long ago, people there went from town to town to sell things like vegetables, clothes, and pigs. They had strong **beliefs** about **honesty**. They didn't like lying. One day, a man went to the section's **center** to sell things.

"I have a baby pig for sale! It won't **cost** much," he said. He held the animal **above** his head. His style was **different** from honest people's style. He was a **master** of tricking people and lying.

A woman named Beth **scanned** his pig. He offered her the pig for one gold coin. That was a very small **amount**. Beth gave him the coin. He put it in his pocket. He walked **ahead** of Beth to get the pig.



He gave her a closed bag and said, "Here's your pig." He then left very quickly.

Beth looked at the bag's **surface**. It was moving. She opened it to let the pig out. A cat was **inside**! "He tricked me! That isn't **proper**," she said.

Later, the man returned to trick more people. Beth saw him and the **memory** of the cat came back. She told her friends. They stopped him. But no one knew what to do next.

Someone said, "We need an **independent** and fair person to decide that." They went to the judge. Beth told him about the cat in the bag.

The judge asked, "Is there **evidence**? Can you **demonstrate** how he did it?"

"Look in his bag," said Beth. She opened it and let a cat out of the bag. They learned the man's secret, and he went to jail.

That's how the idiom "let the cat out of the bag" came to mean to tell a secret.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is the main idea of this story?
   a. It is about a common belief about cats.
   b. People should scan evidence carefully.
   c. Masters of lying will go to jail.
   d. It is about the origin of an idiom.

2. What did Beth say after she was tricked?
   a. That's not proper.
   b. That's a very small amount.
   c. Can you demonstrate how he did it?
   d. We need an independent and fair person to help.

3. Where did the man hold the pig?
   a. In a pocket
   b. On the surface of the bag
   c. Above his head
   d. In the section's center

4. Why did Beth look at the bag?
   a. The surface was moving.
   b. The man had a different style.
   c. The man was ahead of her.
   d. He offered the pig for so little money.

5. When did the memory of the cat come back to Beth?

____

____

Appendix

NUMBERS

Number	Cardinal	Ordinal
0	zero	
1	one	first [1^{st}]
2	two	second [2^{nd}]
3	three	third [3^{rd}]
4	four	fourth [4^{th}]
5	five	fifth [5^{th}]
6	six	sixth [6^{th}]
7	seven	seventh [7^{th}]
8	eight	eight [8^{th}]
9	nine	ninth [9^{th}]
10	ten	tenth [10^{th}]
11	eleven	eleventh
12	twelve	twelfth
13	thirteen	thirteenth
14	fourteen	fourteenth
15	fifteen	fifteenth
16	sixteen	sixteenth
17	seventeen	seventeenth
18	eighteen	eighteenth
19	nineteen	nineteenth
20	twenty	twentieth
30	thirty	thirtieth
40	forty	fortieth
50	fifty	fiftieth
60	sixty	sixtieth
70	seventy	seventieth
80	eighty	eightieth
90	ninety	ninetieth
100	one hundred	one hundredth
1,000	one thousand	one thousandth
1,000,000	one million	one millionth
1,000,000,000	one billion	one billionth

TIME & DATE

Days of the week

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

Months of the year

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

Seasons

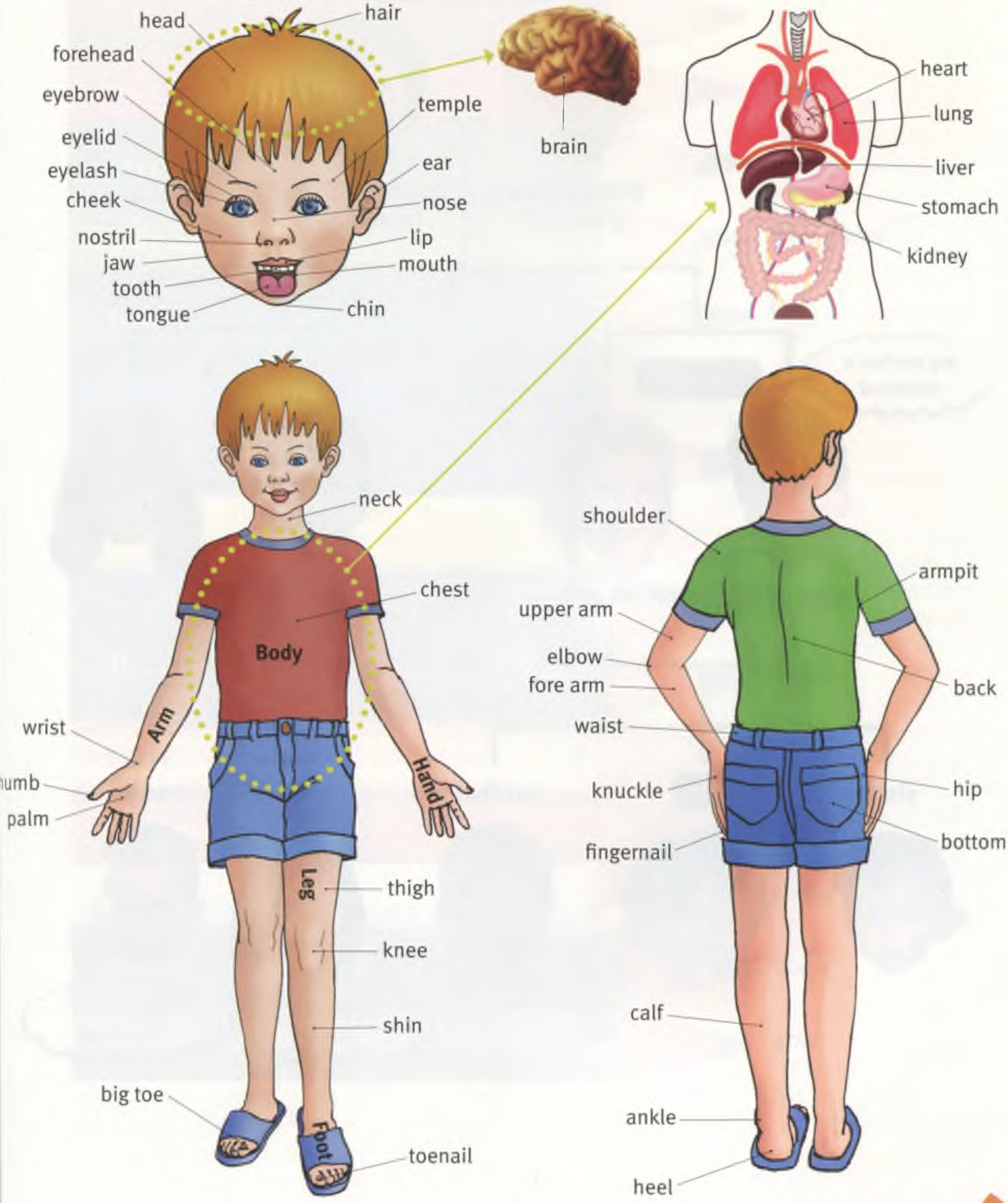
Spring
Summer
Autumn
Winter

Time

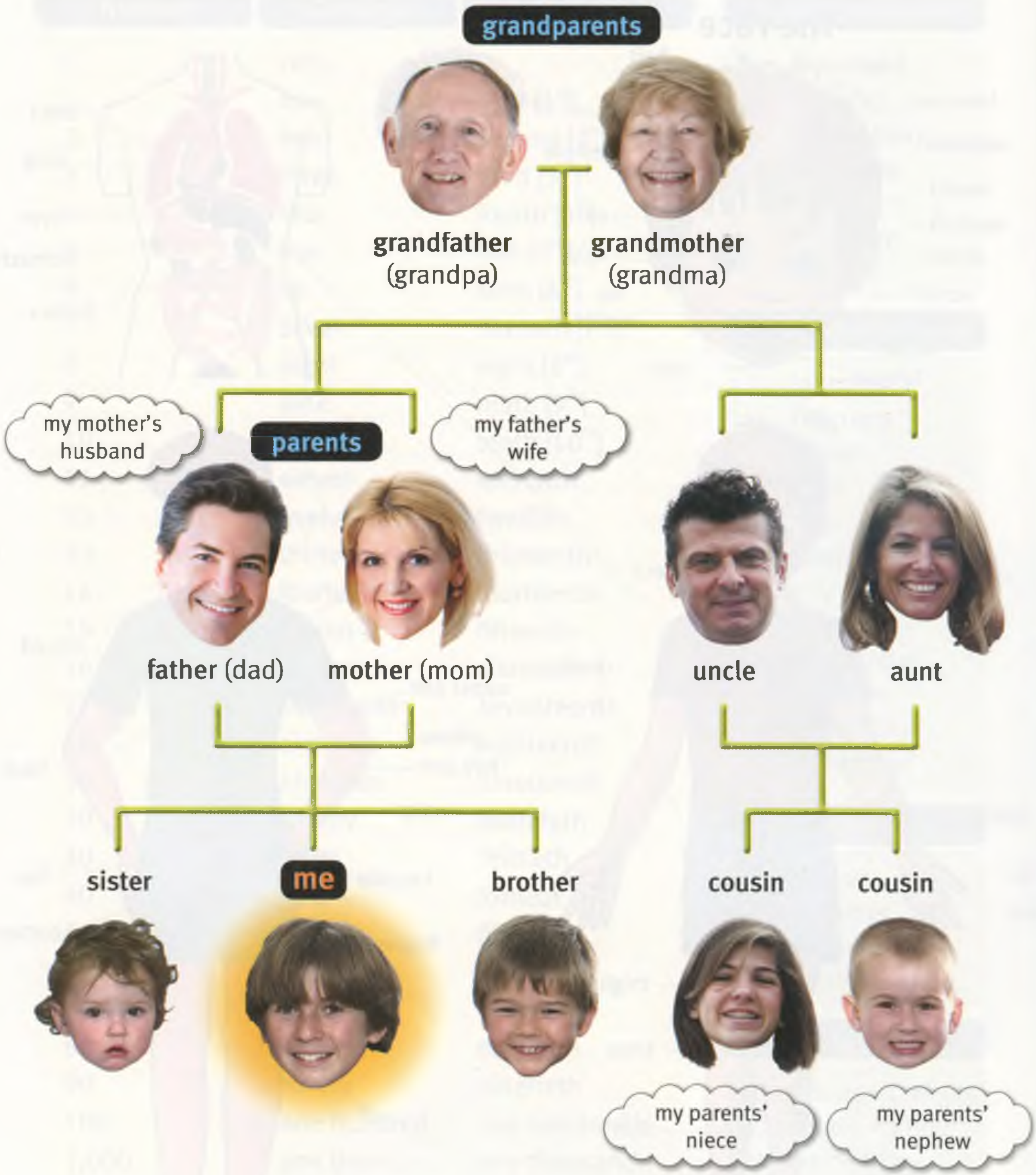
60 seconds = 1 minute
60 minutes = 1 hour
24 hours = 1 day
7 days = 1 week
4 weeks = 1 month
12 months = 1 year

THE HUMAN BODY

The Face



THE FAMILY


grandparents
grandfather (grandpa)
grandmother (grandma)
my mother's husband
parents
my father's wife
father (dad)
mother (mom)
uncle
aunt
sister
me
brother
cousin
cousin
my parents' niece
my parents' nephew

COLORS



red
pink
green
lime green
teal
blue
navy
yellow
purple
brown
beige
orange
white
black
gray

Index

Index

Index

S

T

U

V

W

Y